JAMAICA.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

EARTHQUAKE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA, ON 14 JANUARY, 1907.

(*In continuation of* [Cd. 3796] *November*, 1907.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
May, 1909.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN and SONS, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1909.

[Cd. 4586.] *Price* 6½*d.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1908.		
1	The Governor ...	23 April (Rec. 6 May.)	Transmits copies of the First Report of the Assistance Committee and of the Report of the Relief Committee.	3
2	To the Governor ...	16 June	Expresses high appreciation of the great energy and devotion shown by the Governor and the members of the General Relief Committee.	60
		1909.		
3	The Governor ...	4 March (Rec. 17 March.)	Transmits a report by the Secretary of the Assistance Committee on the administration of the relief funds up to the 30th November, when the Committee was dissolved, and submits remarks on the operations of the Committees.	61
4	To the Governor ...	1 April	Records the great satisfaction of the Secretary of State at the success which has attended the efforts of the Assistance Committee and at the manner in which the work has been carried out.	68

Digitized with financial assistance from

Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj

on 24 February, 2020

JAMAICA.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

EARTHQUAKE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA, ON 14 JANUARY, 1907.

No. 1.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 6 May, 1908.)

MY LORD, King's House, Jamaica, 23 April, 1908.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, six copies of the first report of the Assistance Committee constituted under the provisions of Law 20 of 1907, for the period ended the 31st ultimo, required by Section 15 of the Law to be published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. I enclose also six copies of the report of the Relief Committee to whose functions the Assistance Committee succeeded. On the conclusion of the work of the Assistance Committee I shall address to you such commentary on their work and on their final report as may then seem necessary.

I have, &c.,
SYDNEY OLIVIER,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

REPORT of the Transactions and Proceedings of the General Relief Committee, Kingston, Jamaica, W.I., from 16th January to 9th July, 1907.

Nothing abnormal in general conditions indicated the coming of the fearful catastrophe of the 14th January, 1907, which shook the island of Jamaica, ruined Kingston, and occasioned much damage in lower St. Andrew and other parts of the Island.

It was about 3.30 p.m. that an unfamiliar and appalling rumble was heard, deep and resonant, like the distant roll of many empty freight cars passing over a bridge. Before one could realise what the sound portended, it was followed by a succession of shocks, like Titanic blows given by some enraged monster from within the crust of the earth, so severe as to throw men and animals to the ground, and to cause almost universal destruction to buildings.

As soon as the dust consequent upon the falling of walls and buildings had subsided, the streets were seen to be filled with wounded and frightened people, while the bleeding and dying were strewn in all directions. Some had been crushed to death in their attempt at flight, some killed on the streets, and others struck down at their places of business.

(12994—2.) Wt. 818—G 1. 875. 5/09. D & S.

The calamity which had overtaken the city was overpowering, and affected all classes. People did not know how to act, or where to go. Apparently there was no place of safety, and shocks recurred at frequent intervals.

The disaster was made more terrible by the fire which accompanied or followed it. As soon as the fire apparatus could be cleared from the ruins of the Fire Brigade Station, streams of water were brought to play upon the flames, yet the entire business portion of the city was soon entirely consumed. From all directions, people carrying their few effects, streamed up to the Race Course, or crowded into the open spaces in and around the city. It was believed that no house was safe, and that the very ground itself might open. To add to the universal consternation, a rumour was started to the effect that a tidal wave might be expected at any moment, and in consequence many who had settled down in temporary quarters, went, or if wounded were carried, to the Race Course or lower St. Andrew.

Such of the doctors' surgeries as had not been demolished were thronged by the wounded and their friends, while into the Public General Hospital there poured a continuous stream of persons, all more or less seriously injured. The hospital buildings had been very considerably shaken, and it is much to the credit of the medical officer in charge and his efficient staff of assistants, that none of the applicants for surgical aid were turned away. Here Lady Swettenham and many other voluntary helpers worked all through the night, while relays of doctors performed operations, and nurses, over-worked and weary, stood heroically at their posts. In addition to the surgical and other cases treated at the Public General Hospital, a large number received attention at the Emergency Hospital, which had been established at Winchester Park by the officers of the American squadron, under the auspices of the Red Cross Association of the United States. This hospital, upon the retirement of the fleet, was left in charge of the Jesuit Fathers and the Roman Catholic Sisters. The General Relief Committee sent from time to time supplies of food, and supplemented the medical necessaries brought by the Red Cross Society from America.

The Sisters of the Deaconess Home, aided by other benevolent ladies of the City, provided shelter on their premises for numerous orphans and sick persons to whose wants they administered. They also, with assistance from the Relief Committee, provided for many weeks a soup dinner for a number of weak and helpless persons who could not eat the other food then available. There were also numerous individuals in the City who with great self-denial helped to feed and shelter the distressed and the homeless.

In the meantime the gravity of the situation had been considerably augmented by an increasing scarcity of food. Some of the principal bakeries had been burnt, and the ovens of others had been demolished. Some of the shops and stores which had not been destroyed by the earthquake had been looted; and even where articles could be purchased, multitudes of people besides those actually destitute had no money immediately available.

It soon became apparent, therefore, that some organization would be necessary to grapple with the situation without delay; and there was also to be taken into account the fact that as soon as the country parishes had become aware of the conditions in the City they had sent in large supplies of perishable foodstuffs which would have spoiled or gone to waste if not immediately and efficiently handled. On the 16th January, His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G., communicated with the Archbishop of the West Indies, and commissioned him to form a committee for the purpose of organising and administering relief. The Archbishop immediately communicated with as many clergymen and leading citizens as possible, and the General Relief Committee met for the first time on the 17th January, on the lawn at 82 Duke Street (the Rectory of St. George's Church) kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Rev. Canon Kilburn. These premises became the centre of the Committee's activities for the next six months. From time to time other members were added to the General Committee; and sub-committees, each in charge of some special form of relief, were formed, and the organisation made effective for meeting conditions then existing. Eventually the organisation was completed and put into permanent working order, this revised arrangement taking effect as from March 1st.

The General Committee was a large body representing all classes of the community. It consisted of individuals who had shown not only interest in the work but willingness and ability to give time to it. A large proportion of the Committee attended nearly every meeting. This body met daily for a considerable period, and

afterwards twice a week. The Archbishop was Chairman, and the Rev. Canon Simms, Vice Chairman. The Executive Committee, of which the Archbishop was Chairman and Dr. Robinson Vice Chairman, met frequently, prepared business for the General Committee, and decided minor matters on lines approved by the General Committee. The other Committees were:—

Special Cases	The Archbishop	(Chairman).
Housing Committee ...	Hector Joseph, Esq.	,,
Labour Bureau	Messrs. Delisser and Barclay	,,
Tent Committee	Dr. Robinson	,,
Clothing ,, ...	Mrs. Bourne	,,
Finance ,, ...	Dr. Robinson	,,

A large number of members of the General Committee gave much personal help in relief work in the early stages. A complete list of all the names will be found in Appendix IV.

Some active members are especially mentioned in various parts of this report. The following other members are here mentioned as having given effective, and in many instances long continued and laborious assistance:—

Dr. Armstrong.
Hon. L. J. Bertram.
Rev. S. R. Braithwaite.
R. W. Bryant.
Wm. Cowper.
Very Rev. Father Collins.
Major Clifford.
W. O'R. Fogarty.
C. E. deMercado.
Ven. Archdeacon Downer.
Rev. A. W. Finlason.
W. Baggett Gray.
Rev. Wm. Graham.
Rev. Baron Hay.
Rev. A. James.
Col. Lindsay and other leading officers of the Salvation Army.
Father Mulry.
G. P. Myers (Mayor).
A. B. McFarlane.
Rev. Wm. Priestnal.
Rev. P. B. Richardson.
Father Rodock.
Rev. J. E. Randall.
Rev. J. L. Ramson.
Rev. H. M. Solomon.
T. B. Stephenson.
Rev. G. H. Thompson.
R. A. Walcott.
J. Wareham.
Rev. J. J. Whitehouse.

Almost all ministers of religion gave a good deal of time to relief work in the early days after the earthquake.

Passes—The Committee soon realised that one means of relieving the congested state of the Race Course and Parade Gardens, and of lessening the number of persons claiming relief, would be to get those who had friends in the country to leave Kingston. This work was facilitated by the Government granting free passes by the railway to those vouched for by the Committee. From the 17th January to the 22nd February, 1,264 persons received free transportation facilities; and in addition 48 injured persons were conveyed by rail from Kingston to Spanish Town. The Royal Mail Company and the Direct Line also kindly granted free passes on their coastal steamers. Passages to Colon for 225 women and children were procured by a deputation headed by Archdeacon Hendrick and Captain Simons, which came up to assist, as far as they could, the people of Kingston in their distress, bringing at the same time monetary aid, available especially for those in whom subscribers on the Isthmus were personally interested. This Committee worked strenuously for several days in giving information concerning relatives and friends on the Isthmus, and in gathering information as to the present safety of various persons more or less interested in the Isthmus.

The Royal Mail Company granted free passes in special cases to England and other parts. The Committee also assisted various persons from time to time to leave the Island in cases where friends abroad were willing to receive them, but had not the means to pay the passages, or in cases where there was reasonable hope of those who were thus sent away being able to secure suitable employment. In connection with this work, Mr. W. O'R. Fogarty rendered much valuable assistance by investigating the cases, and in many instances making arrangements with the Steamship Companies for reduced passages.

The Rev. Canon Kilburn, Mr. C. A. T. Fursdon, and Mr. F. Cundall acted as Honorary Secretaries, the first taking charge of monetary relief, the second of

supplies and finance, and the third of correspondence. On account of his official work, Mr. Cundall could not long continue the discharge of his duties, and owing to a change in the method of disbursing money relief, the active services of Canon Kilburn as Secretary were not required after the first few weeks, though he continued to do other relief work. Mr. Fursdon then became Honorary Secretary of the Committee, in which capacity he worked strenuously until the Committee closed its labours. As the need of preventing starvation and of providing shelter for the homeless was urgent, time did not allow of the elaboration of ideal schemes, and plans had to be modified and developed day by day. It is evident that under such conditions some waste of material and misplacing of charity must inevitably have occurred; but every possible care was taken from the first to ensure against waste, and to distribute the money and supplies at the disposal of the Committee in the most economical manner among those who it was considered deserved assistance.

As above stated, the work was distributed among Committees and each Committee had its own sphere clearly defined; and to the labours of these Committees is due, to a great extent, any success which may have attended the work of the General Relief Committee.

The first requisites needed for the Committee's work were money and food, and both were liberally supplied. His Excellency Governor Swettenham headed the list with a donation of £100. The second came from an American tourist who was staying at the Hotel Titchfield, while a large quantity of provisions of various kinds sent up from the country parts of the Island, testified to the spontaneous generosity of the people. These supplies ranged from the large donations sent from the parishes of Westmoreland, Portland, and St. James, to smaller consignments of yams, sugar, and other country products given by groups and individuals from among the peasantry. All these goods were transported free of charge by the Government Railway.

In the meantime, the Government had not been idle, and goods had been commandeered from the Royal Mail Steamship Company, and a store had been opened at the Company's wharf. The Hamburg American Company placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee the available cargo from steamship "Amelia" which was likewise utilised. Arrangements had also been made with Mr. Dunn and Mr. Leahong to sell ordinary groceries and provisions at prices which obtained before the earthquake. This latter measure had the effect of preventing any undue rise in prices, should there have been any general tendency in that direction; but it is to the credit of the commercial community that no such attempt was made, except here and there in isolated instances of petty shopkeepers who attempted to take advantage of the situation.

All supplies received from abroad were placed under the direct control of the Hon. L. J. Bertram, Auditor-General, as "officer in charge of supplies" by consent of His Excellency the Governor; and were stored in the Victoria market kindly placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee by the Kingston General Commissioners.

In order that the supplies in charge of the Relief Committee might be sufficiently and economically administered, a food depôt was established at the Mico College, under the direction of Mr. A. B. McFarlane, assisted by Mr. Skyers, and another, at Wolmer's School, under the direction of Mr. Cowper. The food received from the country was handed over at the railway to a committee, the Chairman of which at first was the Rev. J. E. Martin, with members of the staff from the Government Laboratory, and subsequently one central depôt was established at the Mico.

Two centres for the distribution of food were established. One was at the City Cart Stables near the Race Course. This was under the direct management of the Rev. J. Reinke, the Rev. W. Graham, Father Mulry, and Major Clifford, ably assisted under trying conditions by several ladies of the neighbourhood. The other was at Wolmer's. At each centre food to the approximate value of sixpence was distributed to each holder of a ticket. These tickets were given first by individual members of the Committee, and subsequently from the offices on North Street (East and West ends), under the direction of Mr. T. B. Stephenson and the Rev. S. R. Braithwaite. So great was the rush for food at both centres that the assistance of the police had to be secured to maintain order and regulate the crowd; and these officers deserve the highest praise for the patient and efficient manner in which they performed their work. Not all cases of genuine distress, however, could be met by these methods, and money relief was given to those who, from physical or other

reasons, found it impossible to obtain help from either the Race Course or Wolmer's School.

The depôt at the City Cart Stables where food was distributed among two and three thousand ticket holders daily, and the special store at Wolmer's where a different class was supplied with food to the number of between three and four hundred daily, were kept open for three weeks. Then experience and some change of conditions indicated that a different method of relief would prove more economical and more satisfactory. The City and lower St. Andrew were formed into eleven districts, each under a Chairman and a Committee. These districts were thoroughly canvassed, and a house to house visitation was made, those in need of help being invited to apply at the office of the district Committee. The case of each applicant was then investigated, and an amount of money to be paid weekly was allocated to every deserving one. Clerks and investigators to these Committees were appointed from among the large number of those who had lost their situations from the earthquake. By these means almost every needy case was discovered and dealt with. During the first few weeks of this arrangement, over £1,000 per week was distributed. As soon, however, as business and office work in the City began to assume normal conditions, those who had given much time to this work found it impossible to continue to do so, and new arrangements were instituted which continued until the operations of the Committee were closed. (a) The needy were divided into different classes. One class consisted of paupers, who were formerly receiving weekly doles through the Inspector of Poor, but who were also helped by private charity. This latter source of income having ceased owing to the loss sustained by those who formely provided this help, it was felt that the parochial dole must be increased from relief funds. It was, therefore, arranged that each pauper should be paid from Relief Funds through the Inspector of Poor a sum equal to the amount of dole which he had been receiving, and would continue to receive, from parochial sources. (b) Then, an office was opened at 2 Mark Lane to deal with the class of indigent persons above the pauper class. This office was put in charge of Mr. McGann, an officer of the Mayor and Council, whose services were kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by that body, and who was allowed a staff of clerical assistants and investigators. The average weekly sum paid in relief through the Inspector of Poor was £60. When the office at 2 Mark Lane was first opened, the amount distributed there weekly to persons next above the pauper class was over £700; and when the Relief Committee transferred its operations to the Assistance Committee in July this had been reduced to about £150.

(c) The third class consisted of respectable spinsters, clerks, and others out of employment, and was dealt with by a Committee known as the "Special Cases Committee" of which the Archbishop was chairman, Dr. Robinson vice-chairman, and the Rev. J. Reinke, deputy vice-chairman. In the initial stages the Rev. W. Graham gave much attention to this form of relief. This Committee also supervised the work of the office at 2 Mark Lane. The special cases were treated on the following basis: Single persons were given an allowance equal to one-fourth of their former income up to £100 per annum. For example, a single person whose wages had been 10s. per week would draw an allowance of 2s. 6d. A person having dependants to support whose income had been, say, £100 or £200 or £300 per annum would receive an allowance of 13s. 4d., or one-third of £2 per week. Particularly necessitous cases received special consideration and a special allowance; while as the result of careful investigation and review these ordinary amounts were in many cases greatly reduced. When the operations of the Committee ceased, all three of the above classes of recipients of aid were handed over to the Assistance Committee, and this body has continued since to help these persons.

In the above ways the subsistence needs of the community were met. It is recognised that of necessity some of the methods used were hastily contrived, and at the first, at least, in many respects unsatisfactory. As, however, organisation progressed, the methods were improved and perfected. While it may be possible to point out instances of imposition, the Committee always proceeded on the supposition that it was better that a few should receive undeserved aid than that any really needy should suffer; and it is the sure conviction of the Committee that there has been no misappropriation of funds, and that waste has been reduced to a minimum. The total number of paupers aided was 1,060 being the number on the roll. The total number dealt with at the Mark Lane office was 5,049, while the number of cases on the special lists was 937. By cases is not meant individuals; but persons

(usually whole families) assisted through one applicant (whether children or adults), and probably the number of cases should be multiplied by four, to show the actual number of individuals helped.

Clothing.—Owing to the general panic caused by the earthquake, and the hurry of depacture consequent upon the fire, large numbers of persons left their homes without securing their clothing; and when they returned after their fright had somewhat abated to secure their belongings, they found them gone, some having been looted, and some covered up and destroyed by fallen walls, or burnt in the general conflagration. Consequently during the first few weeks there was a great demand for clothing, and a Clothing Committee was appointed, consisting of a number of representative ladies, of which Mrs. Bourne was chairman. This Committee very carefully investigated all cases which came before it. Its offices were first at Wolmer's School, at a later period in the damaged offices of the Mayor and Council, and finally at 82 Duke Street. 1,950 cases were dealt with, and 5,325 garments distributed. After the first rush of applicants had been dealt with, the method of handling these cases was altered. A combined committee was formed consisting of representatives of the Kingston Charity Organisation Society and ladies selected from various religious denominations at work in Kingston. The Secretary of the Kingston Charity Organisation Society, Mrs. Lee, was appointed secretary, and this committee continued to act until the General Relief Committee was dissolved. This committee also acted as investigators in cases of peculiar difficulty which came before the Special Cases Committee. The members of both these committees gave of their time and efforts unsparingly, and the greatest credit is due to them for the performance of work which could not possibly have been undertaken and successfully carried through by men. There was also an arrangement by which the funds contributed for relief purposes by the Falmouth Committee were specially distributed by a Committee of which at first the Rev. W. Marwick and subsequently Mrs. Fursdon was chairman.

Re-housing.—After food and clothing, the next important consideration that demanded the attention of the Committee was the re-housing of the people. For the first few weeks after the earthquake, the people were afraid to enter even slightly damaged houses, as the casualties from the falling of walls had been so great. No one who has not passed through the ordeal can possibly realise the extent to which an earthquake inspires fear. From various sources, to which reference will subsequently be made, a considerable number of tents was received soon after the disaster. These on arrival were taken charge of by the Hon. L. J. Bertram, who had a difficult task to distribute them satisfactorily amongst the eager crowd clamouring for them. Afterwards the tents were distributed under the direction of the Tent Committee, of which Dr. Robinson was Chairman and H. J. Rushie Grey, Hon. Secretary. But the supply of tents proved altogether inadequate to the demand. Many persons camped out in the open, some found refuge in temporary huts, a large number of which were erected on the open land of the Race Course and in the Parade Gardens; while others took up their abode in coach houses and stables. A large number of blankets were received from various sources, and were eagerly sought for and made use of by those persons who of necessity were likely to feel the effects of exposure under these trying conditions. Shortly after the formation of the Committee, His Excellency the Governor intimated that he had appointed Messrs. Rock, Peat, and Malcolm, under the guidance of the Director of Public Works, to carry out repairs to small buildings for the purpose of providing house accommodation for the poorer class of persons. Mr. Rock is the Electrical Engineer for the Colony, Mr. Peat is the Headmaster of the Manual Training School, and Mr. Malcolm a gentleman for the time being domiciled in the Island. Messrs. Rock and Peat drew their official salaries, and consequently their services were secured for this purpose without cost beyond travelling expenses. Mr. Malcolm gave his services free, under the same conditions. The latter gentleman after a time withdrew, and the work undertaken was completed by Messrs. Rock and Peat. The cost of repairs was not to exceed in any one case £5, unless the owners prepaid any excess. Later this limit was extended to £10, provided, however, that the average was kept within £5. No less than 121 houses were repaired at a cost of £9 or over. 1,247 applications were rejected, because either the repairs needed were too extensive to be done within the limit or the applicants were in a position to do the repairs themselves. The maximum number of contracts given out in any one week was 132. £288 10s. 6d. was received from owners towards the repairs of their premises. On the application of the

Protector of Immigrants 7 houses belonging to East Indians were repaired at a cost of £49 10s. 1,072 houses, representing approximately accommodation for 3,500, persons, were partially or entirely repaired at a cost of £5,665 18s. 11d. or an average of £5 5s. 9d. per house.

A Housing and Building Committee, of which Mr. Hector Josephs was the Chairman, was formed; and subsequently, when Mr. Josephs' professional duties made it necessary for him to relax his assiduous attention to this work the Rev. J. Reinke became Vice-Chairman. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—Those who desired to have their houses repaired under the supervision of Messrs. Rock and Peat made application to the Building Committee on a form provided: the case was then investigated by the officers of the Committee, and the application, if passed, was handed on to Messrs. Rock and Peat in order that the repairs might be effected. Applications were rejected on one of two grounds, either as being trivial, or as being beyond the cost of £5 which had been laid down by His Excellency the Governor as the limit of expenditure in these cases. At a later period, greater discretion was granted to the Committee, and the limit was placed at a £5 average. Afterwards the Committee undertook the repairs of buildings at an average expenditure of £10, and still later it was decided to refund half the cost of the repairs to buildings effected by the owners up to a limit of £25. Through the operations of the Building Committee 75 buildings were rendered habitable.

Besides building operations, this Committee undertook the housing of very necessitous individuals. Many persons were provided with house accommodation, the Committee temporarily paying their rent. To Mr. Josephs, who, at first in the office and at a later period in his own home, worked early and late in this department of relief, is due the greatest credit for any success which may have attended the working out of these plans.

Still another method of housing the homeless was by means of Quebec Camp. At first, owing to various causes, the distribution of tents had been rather indiscriminate, but after a time the Tent Committee got the matter well in hand. A certain number of tents were erected on the Quebec Lands, and a camp was regularly laid out by the military authorities, with kitchen, store-room, wash-house and latrines, and guarded by the soldiers, all being under the immediate supervision of Captain Hunter, to whose cordial co-operation the Committee owes much. Here a respectable class of people were housed and fed, the general direction of this camp being placed in the hands of the Tent Committee. To Dr. Robinson and Mr. Rushie Grey belong the credit of the success of the relief operations of this camp. The order maintained was always satisfactory and the situation perfect. Three hundred and forty-five people were accommodated here. Electric lights were installed as being safer and more completely under control, and one month's free light given by the West Indian Electric Company. Subsequently the light was paid for by the General Relief Committee. The Kingston General Commissioners supplied free water, the expense of laying on being borne by the Committee.

As the month of May (usually the rainy period) approached, it was felt that more permanent shelter should be provided than that afforded by the tents, and after much consideration and deliberation it was decided to erect upon the Race Course two large barrack-like temporary buildings, in the form of an "H," each to accommodate 308 persons. These buildings were subsequently known as "Units." One such unit was also erected on Quebec lands, and the people living in the tents placed in them. These structures were put up at a cost of about £2,000.

In the middle of March it was found imperative that the Archbishop should go to England to present the petition of the people for the grant and loan which it was desired to obtain from the Imperial Government; and the Rev. Canon Simms became acting Chairman of the General Relief Committee, and Dr. Robinson Chairman of the Executive Committee. After this date the General Committee met at the first twice a week, and at a later period once a week; and the Executive Committee met regularly twice a week.

The Labour Bureau.—As the houses and homes of the people had been ruined, and large numbers of those who had formerly employed servants had temporarily gone to the country, a great many servants were thrown out of employment; and with a view to finding situations for these, and supplying tools to tradesmen and artisans who, either from fire or fallen walls, had had their tools destroyed, the Labour Bureau was formed. Mr. H. G. De Lisser was Chairman of this Committee, and after he left for England Mr. John Barclay carried on this work. Apparently

it was difficult for the labouring classes to settle down to their former manner of living, as many former employers of labour were not in a position to need or to pay for their services, so that the Bureau was only partially successful in placing servants back in remunerative work. Employers of labour whose places of business had been destroyed either by earthquake or by fire, and who needed assistance to enable them to start again, also came within the sphere of the operations of the Labour Bureau. Each case was carefully investigated, and in making grants the number of people who would indirectly benefit by such a grant was always kept in view. Two classes of applicants were dealt with; first, those who required comparatively large sums to re-establish their business. In these cases, the applicant usually received a grant, and a loan to be repaid on certain conditions within a specified time. The other class, consisting of seamstresses, tailors, working jewellers, carpenters, blacksmiths and other workers received tools or machines; and in cases in which this was thought necessary, they signed an agreement under which the tools remained the property of the Committee, but were to become the property of the holders upon certain payments being made. Messrs. Walcott, Barclay, Fursdon, and Myers were appointed trustees. Another class of persons who could hardly be considered artisans or tradesmen received help to a limited extent, such as bakers whose ovens required repairs, higglers, sellers of fruit, and so forth. The cases of 860 applicants were considered. Loans were made to 28 persons, and tools were granted to 498 applicants. All these cases were finally adjusted and dealt with by the General Committee on reports from the Labour Bureau.

It is not possible to state with any approach to certainty the number of casualties and deaths directly traceable to the earthquake. Besides the operations reported to have taken place at the Public Hospital, Kingston, at the Spanish Town Hospital, at the Winchester Park Temporary Hospital, and at Up-Park Camp, many operations were performed privately by medical men, and there was a large number performed on the "Port Kingston" on the night of the disaster. The number of deaths immediately and subsequently resulting from the earthquake has been variously estimated; but probably 1,000 may be taken as nearer the exact figure than any other round number that could be named.

It may be well to record here that at a later period an Artificial Limb Committee was appointed consisting of Drs. Robinson, Neish and Armstrong to look after the supply of artificial limbs. Seventeen peg legs were supplied, and several artificial limbs were imported free of duty by permission of His Excellency the Governor. After full consideration by the Committee, it was decided not to supply artificial upper limbs.

Help.—When it comes to a question of recording help and sympathy received, the Committee feels itself powerless to acknowledge its indebtedness. That chord which makes the whole world kin was touched by the terrible vicissitudes which the people of this Island experienced on and immediately after the 14th January. Not only from the Mother Country and her Colonies, more or less connected with us by ties of language and of blood, but from our neighbours, the United States of America, and from other countries ordinarily in no way associated with Jamaica, came messages of sympathy and also material help. From the neighbouring island of Hayti, a deputation brought $5,000 in gold which was immediately paid over to the Relief Committee. This thoughtful act by the neighbouring Republic was much appreciated. The following amounts were generously contributed by the various Governments and forwarded to the Jamaica Government in aid of the fund:—

British Honduras (Legislative Council)	£205	9	3
Ditto (Officials and merchants)	500	0	0
Bahamas	500	0	0
Barbados Government	2,000	0	0
Malta Government	250	0	0
Bermuda	503	7	4
Sierra Leone	107	1	8
British Honduras (Balance private subscriptions) ...	201	18	0
Barbados (private subscriptions and sale of relief stamps)	689	8	9
	£4,957	5	0

All over Jamaica efforts were made to succour as far as possible the distressed inhabitants of Kingston. In many places relief committees were formed, notable among them being those in the parishes of Westmoreland, Portland, and Manchester. Portland itself had in certain districts felt the effects of the earthquake severely, but while ministering to the needs of their own sufferers the people also sent generous supplies to Kingston. In Westmoreland organisation was almost perfect; and while the distance from the seat of the disaster made it difficult to send supplies of foodstuffs, the energetic Secretary, Mr. Lister Clarke, devoted a large amount of time to traversing the parish to collect money and cattle. The Westmoreland Building Society made a free grant of £150 to be devoted to the restoration of the homes of genteel people, and the Ladies' Committee sent on large quantities of clothing which they had either collected or made. In Mandeville the Committee collected large supplies of native foodstuffs, and sent a deputation to Kingston to gather together and to house in Manchester homeless women and children. These women and children numbered in all 100. They were housed and fed by the Committee for many months. In St. Andrew and St. Catherine, relief committees were also formed, but their operations consisted chiefly in supplying the crying needs of their own people. The General Relief Committee assisted in this work. Altogether £380 was granted to the St. Catherine Committee for the repairs of small buildings. To St. Andrew £363 7s. 6d. was granted for subsistence relief. In that portion of the parish in closer proximity to Kingston, the sum of £532 17s. was expended in the repair of small houses, and in the rural portions £514 1s. St. Catherine contributed to the General Relief Fund the sum of £80 13s. 9d.

Reports of the transactions of various parochial committees will be found in the appendix. It is impossible here to make extended reference to all gifts of money received. A full list will, however, be found in the appendix. From abroad large quantities of supplies were received, the very first being from the United States through the Fleet. Of these the medical supplies were perhaps the most thankworthy, as the earthquake had played havoc among the bottles and other destructible accessories in the various dispensaries, drug stores, the hospital and the Island medical office.

The Isthmian Canal Commission also sent large supplies consisting of tents and foodstuffs. The "Tribune," of London, opened a list and sent out a large supply of medical comforts, delicacies, groceries, and other useful stores. Clothing was sent from all directions, consisting not only of second-hand clothing, but also of very acceptable new ready-made clothing for women and men. The Daughters of the Empire and Lady Hodgson, of Demerara, should be specially mentioned in this connection. Many of these gifts were given away under the careful direction of the Ladies' Committee. Some inconsiderable portions, which for various reasons it did not appear desirable to distribute in this way, were sold, and the proceeds used to procure supplies of boots and shoes and other articles of which there seemed to be a dearth. Of the food and other supplies shipped, and the provisions from the country, a very large amount was used in the distribution which took place on the Race Course and for consumption at the Quebec Camp. Medical supplies and comforts were distributed among the doctors and the various charitable organisations of the city. A special Committee was appointed to see that these articles were well placed. The remainder of the supplies which could not be conveniently distributed or economically utilised were placed in the hands of Messrs. Lascelles, deMercado, and Company as agents for the Committee, and disposed of by them for ready money which was placed to the credit of the Committee. The Committee feels assured that in this way the gifts so liberally placed at its disposal have been utilised with discretion for the benefit of those for whom they were intended, in accordance with the wishes of the donors; that there has been no waste, no misappropriation, and that the vast bulk of supplies which it was necessary to handle with despatch and discrimination, has been the means of alleviating and ministering to the wants of sufferers.

But above and beyond all these sources of help must be mentioned the Mansion House Fund, opened by the Lord Mayor of London, who immediately after the disaster issued an appeal on behalf of the sufferers. The warmest thanks not only of the Relief Committee but of the whole Island of Jamaica are due, and have already been formally expressed, to the Lord Mayor and to those who assisted him so effectively promoting this appeal to the English public, particularly Sir William Soulsby, the Lord Mayor's Secretary and the members of the Committee, among whom were several representatives of the West India Committee and its Secretary. At first,

responses to this appeal were most liberal, but owing to various well known circumstances which need not be further referred to in this report, but which tended to minimise the requirements and to stay the flow of subscriptions, the final amount contributed was not so much as had been hoped for. When this fund was closed, it amounted to £54,053 12s. 11d. The Lord Mayor of London from time to time intimated to the Chairman of the Relief Committee the amount raised to date; but although it was felt that the entire sum was at the disposal of the Committee, it was also realised that monies contributed through this source should as far as possible be held in reserve, to be used later on for building purposes in the case of persons whose claims for help in restoring their homes would be imperative. Consequently at the close of the Committee's operations the sum of £11,614 19s. 8d. remained to the credit of the Committee in the Nova Scotia Bank, Jamaica. There was also reserved in England a balance of £59,857 3s. from the Mansion House Fund and other sources. One of the principal reasons of the Archbishop's visit to England was to secure if possible, an Imperial Grant. The Archbishop was accompanied by A. W. Farquharson, Esq., and their united endeavours, supported by the efforts of many friends of Jamaica in England and by the intelligent sympathy and activity of the Colonial Office and by a petition largely and influentially signed before they left these shores, resulted in a grant of £150,000. The balances mentioned above have been handed over for distribution purposes to the Assistance Committee.

Expenditure.—A full statement of receipts and expenditure will be found in the appendix. This statement has been audited under the direction of the Auditor-General. From the first, all funds at the disposal of the Committee were lodged in the Bank of Nova Scotia, which generously consented to give interest on the current balance. Under the direction of the Secretary, a complete set of books was opened and kept by a competent accountant, Mr. R. L. Wood.

At first, disbursements passed under the scrutiny of the Finance Committee, of which Dr. Robinson was Chairman. Cheques were signed by the Secretary and countersigned by any two members of the Committee. A system of audit under the direction of the Audit Office was instituted at an early period. Expenditure may be summed up under such heads as contingencies (which would include expenditure for carting, the erection of temporary buildings, the fitting up of the Mark Lane Office, and items of this kind), expenses in connection with the Quebec Camp and Race Course, expenses of the General Committee, grants and loans in aid, subsistence allowance, tools for tradesmen, and salaries. With reference to salaries, it should be stated that this item was kept at the lowest possible point. To no one individual was such salary paid as might reasonably be expected under normal conditions. In most cases, one-third the normal salary, and in a few instances two-thirds the normal salary was paid, and in all cases only those who had been thrown out of employment by the earthquake were engaged. It is quite impossible to represent the amount of voluntary work rendered, and no attempt is made to particularize the work of any one individual. It must therefore be borne in mind that whatever proportion the expenditure for salaries may bear to the total expenditure, this proportion would have been enormously increased had it not been for the services freely and voluntarily rendered by the members of the Committee.

Before closing this report, it will be well in a few words to summarise the work which was attempted and accomplished. It must be remembered in this connection that no one had had any experience in connection with such conditions as existed immediately after the 14th January. It is true that there were some who worked in connection with the Relief Committee who had had experience in handling the situation after the great fire of 1882 and others who had interested themselves in helping under the conditions which resulted from the hurricane of 1903. But the earthquake created a condition which differed in many respects from either of the above. The destruction of houses had been almost universal. The area swept by fire was larger than on the previous occasion. More people were homeless and without food and clothing, trade was paralyzed, and money was scarce. With the means at their disposal, the Committee first fed the people, distributing food and money. This distribution continued day by day for many hours a day for the first few weeks including Sunday. The Committee feels certain that neither at this period nor at any subsequent period did any sufferer from the earthquake die from starvation; and, however great the hardship of those who suffered may have been, a supply of daily food, even though it may have been limited in quantity, was at all times assured to all. Again, the Committee endeavoured to clothe the needy, and this task as has

already been stated was satisfactorily accomplished, though probably not so completely as in the matter of food; for it was a difficult matter to distinguish between the deserving and the undeserving, and many diffident persons shrank from undergoing the ordeal of necessary investigation.

Even where the Committee did not interfere directly to house the people as they did with those for whom rooms were rented and the Quebec Camp refugees, still the Committee had a large amount of responsibility to face. After the people who had squatted in the Parade Garden had been removed by the sanitary officers of the municipality, and had re-erected their shacks on the Race Course, the Committee assumed the responsibility of one-half the expense in connection with the erection of kitchens, wash-houses and sanitary buildings there, and expenses connected with the keeping of the Race Course in a sanitary condition. So successfully was this work carried out under the direction of the Health Officer, Dr. James Ogilvie, that at no time was this camp a source of danger to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. After the erection of the units on the Race Course by the Committee, a medical officer (Dr. Tait) was engaged to attend gratuitously all cases of illness on the Race Course and the Quebec Camp. When the supply of food to the people was stopped, a system of payment of weekly money doles to necessitous individuals was instituted, as has already been explained. Besides these subsistence grants, in many instances persons were enabled to leave the Island in order that they might re-establish themselves under more favourable conditions in other places. In cases where there had been very heavy expenditure for medical aid, grants were made to cover this outlay, and in some instances where a trip to England appeared to be the only way in which the necessary surgical advice and medical treatment could be obtained, grants were made to pay travelling and hospital expenses. Small houses were repaired and made habitable to the number of 1,147 which, of course, provided homes for a far larger number of individuals. In other cases, assistance was rendered to those who were able to provide only a portion of the amount required for repairs. A very large number of artisans and tradesmen were supplied with tools, and sewing machines were given to persons who in the judgment of the Committee had formerly made their living as seamstresses. The number of articles thus distributed were 498. Grants were made in some cases and loans to re-establish business. Besides the above, the foundation was laid for the work to be undertaken later by the Assistance Committee, the legal successor of the Relief Committee.

The Committee prepared two forms of application, one for assistance in building, the other applicable to cases of general losses sustained, or the loss of bread-winner. These latter were delivered by hand to every house in Kingston so as to secure that no case should be overlooked. Of the building forms about 3,400 and of the other forms about 4,700 were received at the office, and were ready for the action thereon of the Assistance Committee.

The above bare outline by no means adequately represents the amount of work undertaken and accomplished. In carrying it out, it was necessary for members of the Committee, and especially for those who were members of several committees, to spend many hours each day at the Relief Office. Only in this way could the work be done. The Committee know that mistakes were inevitable in the circumstances under which they laboured, but they are convinced, and the certificate of the Audit Office bears out this assurance, that there has been no misappropriation of funds, no grafting, and that no well authenticated cases of suffering brought to the attention of the Committee failed to receive sympathetic consideration. They laboured with some success to carry the community over a serious crisis, they met the needs of the moment as they arose; and prepared a mass of the information in readiness for use in the next stage of relief work.

The General Committee and the Executive Committee were, by vote, disbanded on the 9th July, 1907, their duties being assumed by the Assistance Committee constituted under the Assistance Committee Law of 1907.

It is due alike to the public and to the Relief Committee that the Chairman should here put on record his admiration of the great and generous services rendered by a large portion of the members of the Committee in connection with the relief work. In the case of some members laborious and most trying service was given in the first weeks after the disaster, and then they had to take up their own suspended work. In the case of others, this heavy earlier work was merged in the less exhausting but continuous and often delicate and trying work of the latter stages of relief. All this has been freely and cheerfully done from a sense of public duty, and without

thought of other reward than that which comes from the satisfaction of having been able to help others in need. To the Chairman it has been a great comfort to be associated in this work with such a large number of ladies and gentlemen so active, devoted, and capable, and so ready to unite in all the efforts necessary for the success of the relief operations.

E. JAMAICA,
Archbishop of the West Indies,
(Chairman.)

Kingston, Jamaica,
31st October, 1907.

APPENDICES TO REPORT OF THE GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

I.—Parish of Port Royal.

During the three or four weeks after the earthquake, the Clerk of the Parochial Board, Mr. C. Bovell, and the Health Officer, Dr. Donovan, distributed food kindly given to them by the captains of S.S. "President" (Hamburgh American S. P. Co.), of S.S. "Thomas Brooks," sent by the Cuban Government with provisions for the sufferers in Jamaica, and also from the captain of the S.S. "Miami," of the U.F.Co., and subsequently from the Relief Committee depôt at Kingston, to the destitute population of Port Royal, who were unable to procure any food for several weeks. These foods consisted of biscuits, flour, rice, sugar, milk, arrowroot, salt fish, and salt beef and pork. This distribution went on until the local Relief Committee appointed by the General Relief Committee on the 22nd February held their first meeting under the presidency of G. P. Myers, Esq., now Mayor of Kingston and M. P. B. Port Royal, at which time there was a full attendance of members and a system of pecuniary aid for deserving cases was inaugurated. The following were the members of the local Relief Committee: Messrs. G. P. Myers, Chairman, Rev. G. Hughes, E. E. Russell, H. Jones, Dr. Donovan, D.M.O., C. Bovell, Hon. Secretary. It was decided that a sub-committee be elected to inspect damaged houses and recommend an expenditure of sums not to exceed £5 on those houses whose owners were financially and otherwise unable to repair them. Tenders were invited and duly sent in, and the repair-work was inspected by the sub-committee. The amount expended in this manner amounted to £48 10s. on some 21 houses, in sums varying from 30s. to £5. £90 1s. was also distributed in cash relief. There were nine meetings of the Committee and several of the sub-committee. The last meeting was held on 19th June. The accounts were audited by a Clerk from the Audit Office in the month of August.

II.—Parish of St. Andrew.

On the 31st January, a special meeting of the Parochial Board was summoned, and a Relief Committee consisting of all the members of the Board was appointed with the Hon. Dr. Love as Chairman.

The Rev. Canon Wortley was subsequently added to the Committee. Mr. R. A. Williams was appointed Secretary. He resigned the appointment on the 14th February, and Mr. Cecil E. Grey was elected as Secretary.

The Committee held its first meeting on the 5th February, and 31 meetings were held to 25th October, when the Committee ceased to exist.

Three inspectors were appointed to investigate and report on applications for relief, and also to make a house to house inspection, and report on all cases of persons who had suffered by the earthquake. These reports were, in the majority of the cases, verified by members of the Committee. The services of two of the inspectors were dispensed with on the 4th of March.

The cases investigated and relieved number 1,099, and grants ranging from 10s. to £5 for rebuilding and repairing of houses were made, amounting in all to £1,051 14s.—of this amount £524 was allotted to the hill districts, and £537 10s. to lower St. Andrew.

To insure the amounts granted being properly expended the Committee decided that they be paid in instalments, as the repairs progressed, and were favourably reported on by the Inspectors.

The Committee has still in hand (25th October) a balance of £180 towards repairs, which is now being distributed to the persons to whom it was granted.

Pecuniary aid was granted to persons who had been rendered temporarily destitute, amounting to £320. This aid was discontinued on the 31st July.

Gifts of ground provisions, &c., were sent in a few days after the earthquake by persons in the country districts for those who had suffered, and were in want of food, and were distributed by the Chairman and other members of the Committee, who attended daily for that purpose.

III.—Parish of St. Thomas.

The sum of £60 8s. 6d. was received through the Parochial Board, besides many smaller contributions from various outlying districts of the parish. The ladies of the Plaintain Garden River district sent a supply of clothing.

IV.—Parish of Portland.

At a public meeting held in Port Antonio on the 18th January, 1907, a Portland Earthquake Relief Committee was formed, of which the Hon. A. Augustus Brown was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. W. B. Isaacs and P. B. Spence were appointed respectively Treasurer and Secretary.

2. The Committee started work on the evening of the day of its appointment to collect subscriptions, and to arrange for the making of tents and other necessaries, and succeeded in completing and sending to Kingston tents by the 2 p.m. train, which left Port Antonio on Sunday, the 20th January. Telegrams were also despatched to the Custos and the Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of this parish, asking them to co-operate and collect subscriptions in the Manchioneal and Buff Bay divisions of the parish.

3. A Ladies' Committee was formed in Port Antonio and worked for several weeks in making up clothing for those needing it in Kingston. In addition to this, it is learnt that the tourists staying at the Hotel Titchfield, and also the employees of that hotel, subscribed about £450, a considerable portion of which amount was expended in making bandages and splints, and providing other necessaries, and the balance of the subscription was sent to the Kingston Relief Committee.

4. A sub-committee was appointed to receive and despatch food and other necessaries which were contributed, or purchased for the Kingston Committee. The contributions included a considerable amount of provisions which were sent in by many residents in the country districts.

5. Investigations were also made into the cases of many persons who took refuge here after the earthquake and who applied for help, and in those cases where help was found to be needed it was provided, and the Secretary of the Kingston Relief Committee was informed of the same.

6. The Committee is gratified at the kind and generous spirit which was manifested by all classes of this parish as they not only recognised the need for helping the sufferers but did so promptly.

7. Owing to several residents in the parish having contributed direct to the Kingston Committee, this Committee has not get any record of the total amount subscribed in this parish.

V.—St. Mary.

At a public meeting held on the 24th January, at the Parochial Board's office at Port Maria, a Committee was formed for the purpose of raising funds in the parish of St. Mary for the relief of the sufferers in Kingston from the earthquake of the 14th January. The Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C., was appointed the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. E. G. Meikle, Treasurer, and Mr. S. C. McCutchin, Secretary.

Subscription lists were circulated throughout the parish and a total of £297 13s. 11d. was realised.

Prior to the formation of the Committee, foodstuffs to the value of £10 3s. 6d. were forwarded to Kingston through the agency of Mr. Ronald McDonald of Albany and Mr. V. E. Silvera, of Oracabessa.

£285 6s. 8d. was forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies "for allocation as might seem best to the Kingston Relief Committee."

The expenses in connection with this effort amounted to £2 3s. 9d., being for stationery, printing, postage, and telegrams.

Contributions were received from Goshen and Gayle districts in this parish; and many individuals sent donations direct to the General Fund.

VI.—Parish of St. Ann.

St. Ann's Bay Committee.—Chairman, A. N. Dixon, Esq., Hon. Secretary, A. B. Rerrie, Esq., Treasurer, Rev. J. T. H. Chandler. A sub-committee was appointed to collect money and food-stuffs in the outlying districts. Twelve packages of these were sent to Kingston. Pecuniary help was given to Mrs. McIntosh, whose husband was killed in Kingston; a small amount disbursed in local expenses on shipments; and £129 6s. 9d. remitted to Kingston, the total collections of this committee amounting to £138 1s. 10d. The Committee also offered to house 40 women and children for three weeks free of rent, provided the Kingston Committee would guarantee to feed them in the event of this Committee not being able to do so. The necessity did not arise for the Kingston Committee to avail themselves of this offer.

Ocho Rios Committee.—Chairman and Secretary, Rev. Geo. Nutt, Treasurer, H. W. Weyrauch, Esq. This Committee collected £31 16s., of which £26 3s. was remitted to Kingston, the balance being expended locally in the purchase and forwarding of supplies.

Brown's Town Committee.—Chairman, Hon. H. E. Cox. This Committee collected £73 0s. 2d., which was disposed of as follows:—

Purchase of 50 barrels meal sent to Kingston	£32	10	0
Remitted to Kingston, cash	35	0	4
Cash relief to sufferers returning to parish	3	9	10
	£73	0	2

VII. Parish of Trelawney.

Chairman, Rev. W. Marwick, M.A.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, P. E. F. Robertson, Esq. This Committee collected £220 2s. 6d., for the special purpose of assisting the wives and families

of clerks and other people who had lost their breadwinners by the earthquake, Rev. W. Marwick and Mrs. Bourne being named as the distributors. Mrs. Bourne being unable to undertake this duty. Sister Madeline and Mrs. Fursdon associated themselves with Mr. Marwick in distributing the sum, which was known as "The Falmouth Fund."

The inhabitants of Stuart Town, Duncans, and Albert Town sent subscriptions, foodstuffs and clothing. Mr. A. L. Delgado, of Falmouth, offered house accommodation for any distressed families who could be sent to Falmouth by steamer of otherwise.

VIII.—Parish of St. James.

A public meeting of gentlemen was held at the Court House, Montego Bay, on the 17th January, 1907, and a Relief Committee was formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, clothing, food, bandages, and other necessaries.

The Committee appointed was comprised of the Ministers of Religion, the Magistracy, the members of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Parochial Board; Samuel Hart, Esq., being appointed Chairman and Treasurer, and the Clerk of the Parochial Board the Secretary.

A Ladies' sub-committee was also appointed to collect and receive articles of clothing, &c., at the Self Help Home, Montego Bay, where the major portion was assorted and packed for shipment to Kingston, and the balance was distributed to a large number of needy persons who came from Kingston.

The amount of cash collected amounted to £420 0s. 5d.

A large quantity of clothing, and considerable contributions in provisions were received from all classes of the inhabitants of the parish. The sum of £375 5s. 8d. was expended in the earlier days of the existence of the Committee in the purchase of foodstuffs, such as bread, sugar, flour, meal, crackers, barrels and cases of beef, herrings, ground coffee, tea, yams, groceries, salt, sardines, eggs, and biscuits; and in clothing, blankets, &c., kerosene oil, and sundry hospital requirements, &c., which were promptly forwarded to Kingston by rail; and the balance was expended locally in relief to earthquake sufferers, after due investigation into circumstances of each applicant.

The Committee also forwarded 80 bags of yams received from the Custos of Hanover.

The Committee greatly appreciated the spirit in which all classes vied with each other in recognizing the need of the sufferers, and the promptitude with which they responded with their very large donations of clothing of every conceivable description, and their abundant contributions of provisions of all sorts; many of the contributors being those who could ill afford to give anything. Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co., sent large quantities of ice, which was most welcome, especially at the Hospital. The country districts, such as Cambridge, Catadupa and Montpelier, came forward with cash contributions, and offers and supplies of food-stuffs.

The Committee was dissolved on the 12th March, 1907.

IX.—Parish of Hanover.

Lucea Relief Committee.—Chairman, Hon. G. Sanftleben, Hon. Secretary, D. W. Talbot, Esq. This Committee collected £122 17s. 4d., which was disposed of as follows:—

Remitted to Kingston	£50	0	0
Paid for provisions locally	40	0	0
Distributed locally to sufferers who went to Lucea	17	17	4
Remitted to His Grace the Archbishop for widows and others coming under special notice	15	0	0
	£122	17	4

£15 13s. 6d. was received from Chichester District, and £25 from P. J. Browne, Esq., "YS" Estate.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Lucea, and Miss Pearson, of the same town, sent contributions of clothing.

X.—Parish of Westmoreland.

The Sav.-la-Mar Committee was very active in the work of relief. Mr. Lister Clarke, assisted by his office staff, rendered yeoman service. The large amount of £798 10s. 7d. was collected; and the small expenditure (£2 19s. 11d.) shows how freely gratuitous service was given. 153 suits and boots were sent to the Salvation Army for distribution. The Westmoreland Building Society sent £150 to be used "for the exclusive purpose of helping poor gentlefolk to rebuild their homes."

The people of Bethel Town, Mount Hermon, Chester Castle, Hermitage and Kew Park formed a Clothing Committee, using the contributions from the neighbourhood in buying materials which they made into garments and sent on to Kingston. Contributions of foodstuffs were also received from these districts.

Lambs River and Darliston also sent subscriptions; and a consignment of medicated soaps was received from the Darliston Soap Factory.

XI.—Parish of St. Elizabeth.

Black River Committee.—Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. A. Isaacs, Esq. This Committee collected £44 0s. 8d., besides sending up to Kingston by coastal steamer large quantities of food-stuffs.

The Hon. C. G. Farquharson forwarded £60, of which £50 was earmarked "For the genteel poor."

Southfield, Mountainside, Myersville, Newmarket, and various other districts of St. Elizabeth vied with each other in sending up contributions in cash and kind. Mrs. Phang, of Balaclava, was specially energetic in this way.

An offer to house six children was received from the Mulgrave Wesleyan Church.

XII.—Parish of Manchester.

Mandeville Relief Committee.—A meeting convened by the Custos, the Hon. J. P. Clarke, was held on the 17th January, and a strong Committee formed, with Mr. G. A. Bonitto as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. It was decided by the Committee that a deputation of gentlemen should go to Kingston, and gather as many of the children and old people as would be willing to come up to Mandeville to be cared for by the Committee. Several children, from 2 weeks to 12 years old, along with many old people, were housed at Kendal, Marshall's Pen and Woodlawn by the kind permission of friends, and at the Hospital. By the sympathetic aid of the ladies, mattresses and other necessaries were provided. Doctors Cooks and Stimpson were very active in relieving the sick and wounded. Books, toys, fruit, vegetables, &c., were freely provided, besides help being given to parishioners who had been employed in Kingston. The last lot of those who were relieved in this way was returned to Kingston on the 20th July. It is very satisfactory to state that all benefited very much from the kind attention showed them. In all, the following numbers were assisted:—

Children	78
Females	22
	100 exclusive of parishioners.

The landed proprietors sent down numerous consignments of fruit. Shooter's Hill, Newport and Devon sent contributions.

The Walderston Committee collected £12 8s. 5d., besides sending four dray loads of food-stuffs to Kingston.

Porus Relief Committee.—Chairman, S. A. Hendricks, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Rev. W. B. Esson. This Committee collected about £5 in cash, which was disbursed in various ways—in providing houses for families made homeless, giving tools to tradesmen who had lost their's, and helping others to get to their homes. The Porus Committee offered to find homes for six children and to house fifty women and children if helped by the Central Committee. A very useful and thoughtful form of help given by this Committee, apart from the cash collections, was the supplying of food and fruit to the people on the trains, on their way from ruined Kingston to the country parts.

XIII.—Parish of Clarendon.

On the 21st January a Relief Committee was formed in Chapelton. Gifts of food and money were asked for, and there was a ready and willing response. The Committee sent one cartload of food to Kingston, and the rest that had been contributed was sold, and the amount put to the cash receipts of the Committee, as information had been received from Kingston that food was no longer required. Previous to the meeting of the Committee, large quantities of food-stuffs were sent to Kingston by various contributors in this locality. The total cash receipts of the Committee amounted to £13 10s. 7d. Of this amount, £8 10s. 7d. was spent locally to relieve the cases of distressed persons who had come from Kingston, and were residing in or near Chapelton. The balance of £5 was lodged to the credit of the General Committee. Rev. C. P. Muirhead acted as Hon. Secretary. The Clarendon butchery generously gave five carcases of beef, from which was drawn a daily supply for a soup kitchen established at the Deaconess' Home under the supervision of Sister Madeline, aided by numerous lady helpers, for the benefit of the very aged and necessitous who were unable to avail themselves of supplies from the food depôts. An offer to house people was received from Milk River; and subscriptions, food-stuffs, and offers of help from various outlying districts.

XIV.—Parish of St. Catherine.

At the request of the Central Relief Committee, a Committee consisting of the Revs. Canon Austin, T. G. Somers, and Dr. W. D. Neish, was appointed shortly after the earthquake and was subsequently joined by His Honour the Custos, who acted as chairman, Rev. J. C. A. Smith, and other gentlemen for the purpose of assisting and advising in the work.

The town was divided into three districts, which were placed in charge of the Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Rev. T. G. Somers, and Dr. Neish, respectively. It was decided that all work should be carried out under the personal supervision of the Committee. Mr. Dugald Campbell kindly undertook to supervise the repairs required at Linstead, and the Rev. C. Swaby those which were necessary at Old Harbour.

The labour cost more than the Committee at first estimated. It was found very difficult to obtain good skilled labour, but the Committee did the best it could under the circumstances. A list of persons recommended for assistance out of the Imperial Grant was sent to the Central Committee. The sum of £380 was handed to the Committee by the Central Committee to be administered by them.

The congestion at the Kingston Public Hospital being very great, it was found convenient to send by train to Spanish Town numerous injured persons. These were attended to by Doctors Lopez and Peck, the ladies of the town helping in many ways.

The Directors of the West India Chemical Works offered the use of three lighters and three schooners for landing and transporting goods required for the sufferers.

The outlying districts of Troja, Bog Walk, Guys Hill, &c., hurried in quantities of food-stuffs and fruits.

APPENDIX II.

Summaries of other Relief Assistance.

Great Britain.

Mansion House Fund.—The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London opened a Mansion House Fund soon after the occurrence of the earthquake; and His Majesty the King sent a subscription of £100 to commence the Fund. The news of the earthquake evidently produced a deep impression on the minds of the English public; and through the efforts of the Lord Mayor and the Mansion House Committee, aided by the executive ability of the Lord Mayor's Secretary, Sir William Soulsby, liberal contributions to the fund were obtained. The total amounted to £54,053 12s. 11d. The West India Club and the West India Committee also rendered yeoman service in collecting and forwarding considerable quantities of supplies, which were of immense service. Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., of Chesterfield, sent a useful supply of lint and absorbent cotton wool. Messrs. Lever Bros. £100; Baiss Brothers and Stevenson, Ltd., disinfectants, and numerous other contributions were received.

Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Hickman Morgan, who fortunately called at Montego Bay in their yacht "Boadicea" forwarded £25 each before leaving.

Tribune Relief Fund.—The Editor of the "Tribune," of London, threw himself and staff whole-heartedly into the agreeable task of taking advantage of the well-known generosity of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and in the short space of only two days was able to collect some 70 tons in 46 packages, of hospital necessaries, invalid supplies, disinfectants, tents, blankets, and almost every kind of food-stuffs, &c. With the generous co-operation of the Royal Mail S. S. Co. and the London and South Western Railway Co. these were despatched to Kingston on the "La Plata" and arrived here on the 21st February.

These stores were placed in the Victoria Market in the custody of the Hon. L. J. Bertram, who, with the consent of the Government had taken responsible charge of the relief supplies, until they were appropriated. A sub-committee was appointed to appropriate and distribute them for the use of the persons specially needing them, through various agencies, including the Kingston Charity Organization Society, the Nurses' Union, and those religious bodies most in touch with the poorest classes. These gifts were specially welcome for the use of the inhabitants of the Quebec Camp. Disinfectants were supplied to the City Council, the Kingston General Commissioners, the Hospital, and the Committee at Spanish Town.

Each section of these supplies was separately considered, and utilised to the best advantage. The perishable articles and those of which the Committee could not immediately avail themselves were sold and the proceeds paid into the general fund.

British West India Islands.

Representatives from most of these were in Kingston at the time of the earthquake, attending the Agricultural Conference, and when the "Port Kingston" was leaving one of them was heard to remark, "You have seen us, and you will soon see our money." The list of donations shows how generously this was fulfilled.

In addition to cash contributions the Committee in Demerara, assisted by Lady Hodgson, collected numerous parcels of clothing, and the President of that Committee was able on several occasions to forward supplies. In forwarding one of the consignments the Secretary quoted a remark made by one of the donors:—"There is a deal of loving sympathy wrapped up in the parcel."

As an example of the promptness and liberality of our sister islands in coming to our aid, may be mentioned the Colony of Trinidad. The "Mirror" newspaper started a relief fund, which was so generously responded to that the contributions amounted to $3,902.35. Both town and country districts contributed, the first amount handed in being a cheque for $1,000 on the 17th January, three days after the disaster. Truly, "Bis dat, qui cito dat." The operations of the Relief Committee were rendered much easier by the knowledge that help was on the way, and that they would not be hampered by lack of means.

Other contributions were sent direct, as well as generous supplies of food and clothing.

Canada.

The Canadian Parliament voted $50,000 and sent on by the "Beta" a consignment of tents and supplies valued at $20,880. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding of the needs of the community information was sent to the generous donors that no more relief was needed. Various packages of clothing were received from Toronto, as well as sums of money, which were earmarked for special objects.

The citizens of Edmonton were early in the field with a remittance of £206 3s. 9d.

Other British Possessions.

The sum of £205 10s. was received from the Immigration Agent, Calcutta, earmarked for the benefit of East Indian residents. Of this, £73 7s. has been expended to meet the intentions of the donors, and the balance now reverts to the general fund.

Sir Henry and Lady Blake from Hong Kong, and General Black from Gibraltar, remembered in a generous manner, stricken Kingston in her distress.

United States.

A relief fund was opened in New York, and was most generously supported, but owing to unfortunate circumstances the Committee of Management was dissolved, and the subscrip-

tions returned after the list had been open for only a short time. A flood of practical sympathy was thus suddenly cut off.

A gift of $5,000 through the Mayor of Philadelphia, from the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee, was offered in cash or building materials, the former being accepted as being the most easily handled and most quickly available.

The British and American Tobacco Company generously donated 500 barrels of flour.

Other contributions from various quarters of the United States of America were much appreciated.

A supply of Government stores, hospital supplies, and tents, since given as a free gift by the United States Government, was forwarded from Havana.

Isthmus of Panama.

The reports of the calamity reached Colon on the 18th January, and by 5 p.m. on the following day the Panama Railway steamer "Advance" had been despatched by the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Management of the Panama Railroad. She brought a representative committee of 30 Jamaica citizens, headed by Captain Simmonds and Archdeacon Hendricks, to look after the welfare of families and friends of those then on the Isthmus, and to take back such homeless people as had relatives or friends there to care for them on their arrival. They were able to remove the following number of people, mostly women and children:—

102	per S.S.	"Alliance."
62	,,	"Alleghany."
61	,,	"Atrato."
Total	225	

They also brought 100 tons relief supplies, including 135 tents and 200 cots, and about $25,000 American currency. The residents of Panama also sent up through Mr. Isaac Brandon the sum of $7,082.87, especially earmarked for the relief of "those who lost their homes or effects, and were wholly or in part unable to rebuild or replace them." The Hon. C. C. Mallett, the British Consul, also received subscriptions, and sent $4,377.10.

Mrs. Margaret Mallett, wife of the British Consul, kindly sent £114 15s. 4d., being the proceeds of an entertainment organized by her in the city of Panama.

Foreign Aid.

Cuba.—From the people of Santiago were received large supplies of food-stuffs, blankets, medical comforts, and hospital necessaries. Through the Mayor of Guantanamo $546.13 was received, and from the British Vice-Consul of the same city $2,071.10. The Cuba branch of the United Fruit Co. sent a generous contribution.

Haiti.—On hearing of the disaster that had overwhelmed the city of Kingston, the President of Haiti sent a deputation on the steamer "Alexis Nord," arriving here on January 22nd. The deputation called at the office of the Relief Committee, and handed in $5,000 in American gold, besides which they landed cattle, sheep, turkeys, drugs, flour, rice, sugar, &c., &c., in generous quantities.

Mr. C. Lyon Hall and Mr. Bonamy, of Port-au-Prince, collected subscriptions amounting to £66 13s. (of which £6 was specially earmarked), to be distributed irrespective of nationalities or creeds. Mr. H. E. Roberts also forwarded £204 4s. 6d., of which £15 was particularly allocated.

St. Thomas.—The "Henry Holmes" brought a large consignment of rice, flour, pork, &c.

Martinique.—Hardly recovered from her own misfortunes, this Colony sent by the cruiser "Kleber," liberal supplies of food, medicines and clothing, the gift of the French Government and the people of the Colony.

Santo Domingo.—Mr. C. G. McGregor, of Puerto Plata, a native of this island, was instrumental in collecting the sum of £49 1s. 4d., contributed by all classes: this was received through Captain L. D. Baker.

Nicaragua.—Contributions were received from Greytown, Princaipolca, and Bluefields.

Bocas del Toro.—A Relief Committee was formed by Jamaicans resident there, and a liberal contribution was the result of their labours.

Costa Rica.—Generous donations were received from the United Fruit Company, the Wesleyans of Port Limon, and British and other residents, all joining heartily in giving their subscriptions.

France and Italy.—A contribution of £5 was received from a firm in Bordeaux, and ten cases of tonic wine from Dr. Seravallo, Italy.

With the consent of the Government, all supplies reaching Kingston were placed in the the hands of the Hon. L. J. Bertram as "Officer in Charge of Supplies," and stored in the Victoria Market, by kind permission of the Kingston General Commissioners.

[Other subscriptions were received from various places abroad after these accounts were closed, and were handed over to the Assistance Committee, and will appear in the published Accounts of that Body.]

APPENDIX III.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

AD INTERIM REPORT FROM JANUARY 18TH TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1907.

Organization.—On the 16th of January, His Excellency the Governor communicated with the Archbishop of the West Indies and commissioned him to form a committee for the purpose

of organizing relief for the destitute. This committee consisting of the clergy of all denominations of Kingston and the neighbourhood, with a number of citizens, met first on the 17th of January on the lawn of 82, Duke Street, and has met there almost daily since.

The Committee, a list of which is given in the appendix, has added to its number from time to time. Canon Kilburn, Mr. C. A. T. Fursdon, and Mr. F. Cundall have acted as honorary secretaries; the first taking charge of monetary relief, the second of supplies and finance, and the last of correspondence. When Mr. Cundall had, unfortunately, to resign, on resuming his official work, his duties were assumed by Mr. Fursdon in addition to his own.

As the need for relief from starvation and the provision of shelter for the homeless was urgent, time did not permit of the elaboration of ideal schemes for dealing with such matters which had to be met from day to day as they arose. It was evident that in such a procedure some waste of material and some misplacing of charity must inevitably ensue. But all possible care was taken to see that these were reduced to a minimum.

Committees were appointed from time to time to deal with subjects most urgently needing attention, and to the labours of these committees is due, to a great extent, any success which may have attended the work of the General Committee.

Food.—The first need was to provide food, and one of the most gratifying features of the Committee's work has been the spontaneous generosity of people in the country parts sending up provisions, which for a time were carried free of charge on the railway. These supplies ranged from the large donations of the parishes of St. James, Portland, and Westmoreland, to smaller consignments of yams and similar country produce from settlements of the peasantry. At an early stage it became apparent that the supplies of provisions brought into Kingston from the neighbouring parts under normal conditions would, after the first few days suffice, and in order that there might not be an over supply of perishable food-stuffs, well-wishers in the country were asked to withhold their supplies for a time, or use them locally for refugees from Kingston, or turn them into cash. A store was established on the Mico College lands for the warehousing of all provisions, under the charge of Mr. A. B. McFarlane, assisted by Mr. Skyers, and the receipt and transmission of supplies was in the hands of a transport committee of which at first the Rev. J. E. Martin, and later Mr. Barclay, was the Chairman.

The method of getting the food wisely into the hands of those who needed it most was the source of much thought and deliberation. A food distribution Committee (of which the Rev. J. Reinke was Chairman, assisted by Mr. A. B. McFarlane, the Rev. Wm. Graham, and Father Mulry) organized a distributing centre at the City Cart Stables, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Mayor and Council, where food to the value of 6d., consisting of salt fish, cornmeal, biscuits, sugar, flour, and bread was distributed daily from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on tickets presented by the holders. These tickets were obtained either from Ministers of Religion or at ticket distributing depôts in North Street, at the east and west ends, under the charge of Mr. T. B. Stephenson and Mr. Braithwaite. It was, however, felt that this scheme excluded from relief the aged or infirm or delicate who were unable to battle with the crowd, either at the food distribution depôt or at the ticket distribution depôt: and when the emergency store for the sale of provisions at ordinary prices, established by the Government at Wolmer's School under Mr. W. Cowper and Mr. Cundall was closed, the former kept on the store as a special distribution centre, where people of the class above mentioned were able to obtain food on the presentation of special tickets: the latter devoting his time to secretarial duties for the Committee. The plans above outlined for the supply of food were necessarily of a temporary character only, and as soon as there was no longer fear of actual starvation they came to an end on the 2nd of February.

As soon as the population of Kingston began to resume ordinary conditions and avocations to some extent, it was found that many were prevented from sending their children back to the elementary schools as they had no means of providing food for them: and it was resolved to take steps to provide, for a time, a free meal to the children attending elementary and a few private schools: the more especially as it was felt that this form of relief was less open to abuse than any other, and less likely to lead to evil results, while it secured that the children should be taken off the streets and brought under discipline. Arrangements were made under the supervision of Mr. G. Deerr, Inspector of Schools, to provide the Managers of schools with funds equal to 1½d. per day of scholars in actual attendance, and these arrangements have worked smoothly and well. Later the sum was reduced to a penny per day. Arrangements were also made to provide food for the homeless children who took refuge at the Alpha Cottage and the Nun's Pen. Later, when large quantities of food could no longer be usefully handled by the Committee, these were placed in the hands of Messrs. Lascelles, deMercado & Co. as *del credere* salesmen under a special arrangement. In this way loss and waste was avoided, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Relief Fund.

Housing.—Next to the question of food, that of protection from the sun by day, and the cold by night, engaged the attention of the Committee, and as soon as possible, tents and blankets were acquired and placed at the disposal of houseless persons, many of whom had found a temporary shelter in booths hastily erected on the Race Course. Of all the work undertaken by the Committee this has—through causes possibly unpreventable—been beset with the greatest difficulty. However, a camp has, thanks to the assistance of the General Officer Commanding the troops, been made on the Quebec lands under the military control and civic sanitary inspection, where a number of persons have found temporary dwelling. Three large tents have been set apart for convalescents dismissed from the hospitals, who were homeless. Subsequently a number of tents were erected on the Race Course and endeavours are now being made to get people to vacate the squalid shanties erected to meet the emergency and to accommodate them in tents under conditions more in harmony with the laws of hygiene. On the Race Course the distribution of food among invalids was mainly in the hands of officers of the Salvation Army: the sanitation in those of Dr. Ogilvie, and the personal health of the occupants in those of Dr. Tait. With regard to tents, Dr. Robinson, the Chairman of the Tent Committee, was assisted by the Rev. William Graham and Mr. Rushie Grey. Side

by side with the provision of tents was organized a system for the getting of people off the Race Course back to Kingston, by making small repairs to houses which were suitable to such treatment, this work being in the hands of a Committee, of which Mr. Hector Josephs was Chairman. A Committee dealing with a select class of such cases, of which the Rev. G. H. Baron-Hay was Chairman, did useful work and then handed over its operations to Mr. Josephs' Committee, which worked, and is working in conjunction with the officers appointed by the Government for dealing with small necessary repairs to houses in Kingston (these officers are: Mr. G. A. Rock, Mr. J. G. Peet, and Mr. M. Malcolm).

Weekly Relief.—When provision had been made as far as possible for feeding the homeless and hungry, there remained a large number of persons resident in their homes, or on the sites of their homes, who were left almost penniless, and to meet the needs of these, a system of weekly relief was organized under the management of a committee of which Canon Kilburn was Chairman, and weekly allowances were granted on certain particulars being given, and vouched for by some Minister of Religion or member of the Committee.

Hospitals.—In addition to the accommodation provided at the Public Hospital for the wounded and sick, medical attendance and nursing was given at an emergency hospital established at Winchester Park by the Red Cross Society of the United States, and to this hospital the Committee sent from time to time supplies of food and supplemented the medical necessaries brought by the Society.

A soup kitchen was established at the Deaconess' Home under the superintendence of Sister Madeline, where soup made from beef given by the Clarendon Butchery was distributed daily.

Passes.—The Committee soon realised that one means of relieving the congested state of the Race Course and the Parade Gardens, and lessening the number of persons claiming relief, would be to get those who had friends in the country to leave Kingston, and this work was facilitated by the Government granting passes free on the Government Railway to those vouched for by the Committee, 1,264 persons in all, as follows:—

Between 17th and 31 January	689
Between 31st January and 22nd February	575
	1,264

In addition to the above, 48 injured persons were conveyed free by rail from Kingston to Spanish Town and taken to the Hospital there on 15th January. The Royal Mail Company and the Direct Line also kindly granted free passes on their coastal steamers. In addition to those a number of persons, 225 women and children in all were taken down to Colon by a deputation, headed by Archdeacon Hendrick and Captain Simmonds, which came up on purpose to assist as far as it could the people of Kingston in their need, bringing at the same time tents and monetary aid. This Committee worked strenuously for several days in giving information concerning relatives and friends on the Isthmus, and also gathering information as to the present safety or otherwise of various persons for transmission to the Isthmus. The Royal Mail Co. have also granted free passes in special cases to England and the other Islands.

Districts.—As time went on it became evident that the somewhat indiscriminate distribution of charity which had been inevitable in the first rush of crying need must of necessity lead to overlapping, and in some cases fraud. The town of Kingston, and the neighbourhood was, therefore, with the aid of the Special Committee, of which the Hon. Philip Stern was Chairman, divided into eleven districts. A committee was appointed to each district with a chairman and a paid clerk. These committees were empowered to employ investigators to go round their districts and enquire into the individual cases of need, street by street and house by house. After this had been done, and after careful scrutiny, relief was granted on the lines of that adopted in the original giving of weekly relief. In addition to their primary work of recommending pecuniary aid, these committees have worked in conjunction with the housing and clothing committees in investigating suitable cases for help in regard to these requirements. At an early stage in the work of these district committees, a committee consisting of the chairman of each district, with Canon Simms as Chairman, was appointed to co-ordinate the labours of the various district committees and make for harmony in working. In all forms of relief the assistance rendered to the Committee by Mr. W. O'R. Fogarty and Mr. H. J. Rushie Grey, has from their intimacy with the city and its people proved invaluable.

Special Cases.—At the request of the Falmouth Committee a sum of £165 contributed by them and others, was set aside for the relief of cases of a special kind, clerks out of employment and the like, and later, a sum of £150 contributed by Westmoreland, and £50 by the Hon. C. G. Farquharson, were devoted to building purposes for a similar class.

It was soon seen that districts outside Kingston were seriously affected by the earthquake, such as Port Royal, Spanish Town, Buff Bay, and parts of St. Andrew. A committee was formed in the parish of St. Andrew with Hon. Dr. Love as Chairman, and affiliated with the General Committee. Committees were also formed under the chairmanship first of Capt. Bovell and later of His Worship G. P. Myers to deal with cases in Port Royal, under the chairmanship of Canon Austin with those in Spanish Town.

It was understood that the procedure adopted by the General Committee should be followed by these local committees as closely as possible, and that they should report to the General Committee from time to time. With regard to those persons who had sought refuge in the country, and were yet in need of funds, it was felt that until the most urgent cases in Kingston had been dealt with these might be left to the benevolence of those in the neighbourhoods in which they were residing, or to the Parochial Authorities, the more especially as the parishes had displayed such a desire to do all that they could to assist the chief town of the Island.

Labour Bureau.—After the task of helping the helpless, came that of assisting those who, with a little aid, might be trusted to help themselves, and accordingly a "Labour Bureau" was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. DeLisser. This Committee in the first instance investigated cases of tradesmen and artisans who had lost their tools by the earthquake, and on their recommendation, in many cases, small sums have been granted to men and women to start life afresh by the purchase of implements of their trade; the "Labour Bureau" has also busied itself in putting those in need of employment in touch with those in need of labour.

Clothing.—After food and dwelling, one of the greatest needs was to supply clothing where necessary. A clothing committee was formed with Mrs. H. C. Bourne as Chairman, and this Committee has seen to the distribution of clothing in needy cases. Many accepted material and undertook to make it up into suitable garments.

Help.—When it comes to a question of recording help and sympathy received, the Committee feels itself powerless to acknowledge its indebtedness. From all parts of the island offers of help have been received in the most encouraging manner of foodstuffs, of money, of offers of homes for the homeless, especially from Mandeville, the Hon. C. E. Isaacs, and the parish of St. Ann. From abroad the prompt action of the deputation from Haiti who brought 5,000 dols. (gold) was highly appreciated; and, indeed, from the gift of His Majesty the King down to the humble offering of the smallest village congregation the assistance given has made lighter the work of the Committee. The help given by the island press has been of the greatest service, and the work of investigation has been much facilitated by the free passes granted by Mr. Foster Davis, the Manager of the Car Company, for the use of officers of the Committee.

Expenditure.—In the appendix will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements to date. The funds received by the Committee have been lodged in the Bank of Nova Scotia, which generously consented to give interest on the current balance. Under the direction of Mr. Fursdon, a complete set of books was opened and placed in the hands of a competent accountant, Mr. R. L. Wood; disbursements passed under the scrutiny of the finance committee, of which Dr. Robinson was Chairman, while in times of urgent need expenses must of necessity mount up, every care has been taken to keep these as low as possible, and this has been rendered the easier by reason of the large amount of voluntary assistance cheerfully given. But after a month's experience it was obvious that this assistance could not go on to the end of the Committee's work to the same extent: and it, therefore, became necessary to remodel to some degree the work roughly outlined above, in order that it might be placed on a basis less dependent on honorary and in some instances intermittent effort, and be brought more into line with ordinary business methods. These modified and more mature and permanent arrangements have already been published both in the newspapers and in separate form; and they will come into operation on Monday, 4th March. In the appendices to this *ad interim report* will be found a list of the committees; copies of all forms used for the simplification of work and the detection of imposture: and a list of donations without which aid the work of the Committee would have been useless.

Finally, the Committee trusts that though it has made mistakes, inevitable in the circumstances in which it laboured, it has been the means during the past six weeks of alleviating much suffering among the inhabitants of Kingston. The question of aiding in the restoration of the larger homes of the city and meeting the more permanent needs of those widows and orphans and maimed persons incapable of providing for themselves will have to be dealt with in the next stage of the relief operations, as well as provision of subsistence relief for those continuing to need it, which it is hoped will be a steadily decreasing number.

E. Jamaica,
Chairman.

C. A. T. Fursdon,
Secretary.
Relief Fund Office,
82, Duke Street,
28th February, 1907.

APPENDIX IV.

RELIEF WORK, KINGSTON.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR ORGANIZING AND REGULATING THE WORK TO TAKE EFFECT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

I.—General Committee.

Chairman: The Archbishop.
Secretaries: Rev. Canon Kilburn and C. A. T. Fursdon, Esq.
Treasurer: Bank of Nova Scotia.
Offices: 82, Duke Street, Kingston.

Members: His Grace the Archbishop (Chairman), Archdeacon Downer, Rev. William Graham, Rev. J. Reinke, Rev. Canon Kilburn, Very Rev. Father Collins, S.J., Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. J. L. Ramson, Rev. A. Finlason, Rev. P. B. Richardson, Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, A. B. McFarlane, J. M. Nethersole, J. E. Randall, Mrs. Lee, Hon. C. J. Ward, W. O'R. Fogarty, H. J. Rushie Grey, Dr. Ogilvie, A. V. Kingdon, R. W. Bryant, A. L. Byndloss, C. E. Skyers, Hon. L. J. Bertram, F. Farah, C. H. Randall, T. B. Stephenson, R. McPherson, W. Cowper, Frank Cundall, C. E. deMercado, T. Leahong, Rev. T. Adam, F. L. Myers, Captain Leib, C. A. T. Fursdon (Secretary), E. Nuttal, J. Barclay, Rev. W. Marwick, A. B. Ventresse, Rev. A. James, Rev. W. J. Williams, Rev. W. Griffith, Rev. G. H. Baron Hay, Hector Josephs,

Hon. P. Stern, Col. Lindsay, Dr. Armstrong, W. Baggett Gray, M. M. Alexander, J. L. Ashenheim, A. M. Sollas, Col. L. G. Gruchy, J. de Cordova, G. P. Myers, R. A. Walcott, Rev. Canon Simms, Mrs. Bourne, Sister Madeline, A. W. Farquharson, J. A. Strickland, Mrs. Priestnal, Mrs. Graham, Miss F. Burke, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Miss S. Leake, Mrs. A. James, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Da Costa, Victor Abrahams, G. H. Deerr, Rev. W. Pratt, C. E. Dunn, H. G. Hollar, H. G. Delisser, Hon. Brigadier-General Marshall, Hon. Dr. Pringle, Hon. J. V. Calder, Hon. Col. Pinnock, Hon. T. H. Sharp, Sister Isabel, Mrs. Reinke, Mr. Rock, Maurice Malcolm, J. G. Peet, Rev. S. O. Ormsby, Rev. W. Priestnal, Dr. A. A. Robinson, R. L. A. Woods, Major Clifford, Capt. Lofthouse, Rev. Fr. Dinand, Rev. Fr. Mulry, Rev. Fr. Rodock, E. H. E. MacLaverty, R. C. Guy, Mr. Howe, Rev. M. H. Solomon, The Hon. the Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

Port Royal.—C. K. Bovell, Capt. Carden, Dr. Donovan, Rev. G. M. H. Hughes, Chas. Jones, G. P. Myers, E. W. Russell.

St. Andrew.—Hon. Dr. Love, A. R. Hamilton, Rev. E. J. Wortley, A. S. Smith, E. X. Leon, G. W. Byrnes, J. R. Belgrave, George Penso, Dr. Crooks.

Spanish Town.—Rev. Canon Austin, Dr. Neish, Rev. T. G. Somers.

The General Committee will meet ordinarily on Mondoy and Friday at 10.30 a.m. and at other times when necessary to discuss any questions raised and recommendations from committees, to answer questions, and to receive and give information. It will decide questions of principle. These will include general regulations affecting temporary relief. They will also include questions of principle affecting more permanent relief. These will be probably (1) Subsistence relief present and prospective to widows and orphans and maimed persons and others whose previous sources of income cannot be restored; (2) Rebuilding so far as this comes among the duties of the General Relief Committee.

II.—Executive Committee.

Chairman: The Archbishop.

Members: J. L. Ashenheim, Ven. Archdeacon Downer, L. Foster Davis, C. E. deMercado, A. W. Farquharson, Rev. W. Graham, D. S. Gideon, R. S. Gamble, David Henderson, Hector Josephs, F. L. Myers, Archibald Munro, Rev. J. Reinke, E. Nuttal, J. M. Nethersole, J. de Cordova, Dr. Robinson, A. H. Rowley, E. W. Lucie-Smith, Dr. A. Saunders, Simon Soutar, George Solomon, Hon. Philip Stern, W. O'R. Fogarty, R. A. Walcott, Very Rev. Fr. Collins, J. E. Randall, Hon. Dr. Love, G. P. Myers, Col. Lindsay, R. W. Bryant, H. J. Rushie Grey, W. Baggett Gray, Rev. A. James, M. M. Alexander, Rev. W. J. Williams, Hon. L. J. Bertram, T. B. Stephenson, Rev. M. H. Solomon, Hon. Dr. Pringle, Hon. J. V. Calder, Hon. Colonel Pinnock, T. H. Sharp, Hon. Brigadier-General Marshall, Hon. Colonel Ward, and the elected members of the Legislative Council.

Duties.—To carefully consider and report to the General Committee upon all matters, and to aid in carrying through decisions arrived at, and generally to see to the sufficiency of work done, and to act for the General Committee on all urgent matters. All reports from special committees will be first submitted to the Executive Committee and then to the General Committee.

III.—The District Committees which during part of the first stage of relief operations have made full investigation and report of cases in their respective districts and recorded names, and distributed relief, will no longer distribute relief, but they or a quorum of two of each Committee will continue to aid as may be necessary in supplying information, and securing attention to all cases in the districts. The members will also continue to give assistance on the General Committee, and on any other committees to which they may be appointed.

IV.—Modes of appropriating and paying sums for Personal Relief.

1. *Paupers.*—All persons who are on the Pauper Roll of the city or who are suitable and who need to be placed thereon, will be so placed; and they will be adequately provided for by or through the agency of the City Council. Cases of paupers who have been, or would ordinarily be, assisted by small doles, while friends could give further aid, but in which such friendly aid is not now available, will receive larger weekly allowances. It is hoped that the City resources will accomplish all this; but if it should be proved to be necessary, the relief fund must temporarily grant some weekly aid in respect of these cases. Payments to these individuals will be made as in ordinary times, at the office of the Inspector of Poor, Mr. H. J. Rushie Grey, No. 10½ Hanover Street, Kingston.

The mode of determining the special aid given from the Relief Fund to paupers will be as follows: The Mayor and Council of Kingston will be asked to forward to the Special Cases Committee a list of former and new paupers requiring special temporary assistance as specified above. When the names and amounts have been approved by the Special Cases Committee the sums specified will be paid over to the Mayor and Council weekly for distribution to the paupers. Every week a list of all alterations of the original list will be submitted by the City Council to the Special Cases Committee, and dealt with as above. The grants will by the City Council be kept separate from ordinary pauper relief, and styled "Temporary Special Relief."

2. *General Relief to persons in need not belonging to the pauper class.*—A branch of the General Relief Committee will be opened at No. 2, Mark Lane. This office will, with the approval of the Mayor and Council, be managed by Mr. McGann, a city officer now available for this work. He will be assisted by such paid officers in a subordinate capacity chosen from among those now out of work as may be necessary. He will act in concert with Mr. H. J. Rushie Grey, who will give information and assistance where necessary to prevent overlapping and misappropriation of relief. The lists of persons proposed to be aided through this branch of relief must be submitted by Mr. McGann weekly to the Special Cases Committee; and when the names and amounts have been approved by this Committee the sums specified will be handed over to Mr. McGann to be paid by him and his subordinate officers to the persons to

whom the amounts have been allotted. The general conditions on which relief is granted will from time to time be reviewed by the General Committee. The mode of arriving at the names of persons to be helped at this branch and the amounts to be paid will be as follows:—

There will be handed over to Mr. McGann by the central office copies of the lists of District Committees, and their recommendations. There will be transferred to this branch all clear cases of persons belonging to the indigent, the working, and the artisan classes who need temporary aid from the earthquake relief fund, but who do not occupy the position of paupers. These persons will receive at this branch office or at fixed places in their districts, weekly allowances at rates to be concurred in by the General Committee; and for the present these will be the same as heretofore paid by the District Committees. The list will be revised week by week as aforesaid, and submitted to the Executive Committee for approval on several conditions concurred in by the General Relief Committee. No special cases will be dealt with by this branch, but will be referred to the Special Cases Committee.

3. *Special Cases.*—There will from time to time be a considerable number of cases not coming under the two general categories aforesaid. These will be referred to the Special Cases Committee. They will include families of clerks, widows and spinsters of a genteel up-bringing and others in a similar grade of life needing assistance of a nature, or in a degree, differing from the general body of persons requiring relief.

The Special Cases Committee will compile a list of all such persons with adequate information obtained from District Committees and private sources. It will recommend to the Executive Committee and the General Committee a standard of relief for such cases, and what, if any, additional relief should be given in certain special circumstances. When the general arrangements have been approved by the General Committee the Special Cases Committee will appropriate funds accordingly to the cases herein referred to, and payments of such amounts will be made direct from the central office to the individuals concerned. Cases of peculiar difficulty especially including those of ladies, must be referred by the Special Cases Committee to the Charity Organization Society, which is managed by a representative body of citizens of all denominations with Dr. Robinson as President, and which has a number of ladies on its Committee, thoroughly conversant with the class of persons herein referred to throughout the city and suburbs, and accustomed to administer aid in a careful yet sympathetic manner. When such cases have been investigated by the Committee of the Charity Organization Society and reported on to the Special Cases Committee, this Committee will appropriate the causal or weekly payment so recommended if they are within the amounts of payments authorised by the General Committee, and such payments will be made to such persons through the Charity Organization Society. All cases that cannot be settled in the foregoing ways will be determined by the Executive Committee on lines approved by the General Committee. All applications for personal relief must be made on forms approved by the Executive Committee.

VII.—Special Committees.

Finance Committee.—Dr. Robinson (Chairman), Canon Kilburn, C. A. T. Fursdon, R. L. Wood, Rev. J. Reinke, H. J. Rushie Grey.

2. *Special Cases Committee.*—His Grace the Archbishop (Chairman), Dr. Robinson (Vice-Chairman), Canon Kilburn, C. A. T. Fursdon, R. L. Wood, Rev. M. H. Solomon, H. J. Rushie Grey, Archdeacon Downer, Rev. Fr. Collins, W. O'R. Fogarty, Dr. Ogilvie, Rev. J. Reinke, Rev. W. Graham, the last two of whom are Secretaries.

3. *Tent Committee.*—Dr. Robinson (Chairman), Dr. Armstrong, T. Byndloss, W. O'R. Fogarty, H. J. R. Grey, Rev. W. Graham, Rev. Canon Kilburn, Dr. Ogilvie, Hon. L. J. Bertram, Rev. M. H. Solomon.

4. *Labour Bureau.*—H. G. Delisser (Chairman). Very Rev. Father Collins, J. Barclay, H. J. R. Grey, Rev. A. James, Rev. P. B. Richardson, Rev. Canon Simms.

5. *Clothing Committee.*—Ladies: Mrs. Bourne (Chairman), Miss F. C. Burke, Mrs. daCosta, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. James, Miss S. Leake, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Priestnal, Sister Madeline, Sister Isabel, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Hastings.

6. *Building Committee.*—Hector Josephs (Chairman), Rev. Father Dinand, F. Farah, R. Grey, L. G. Gruchy, J. Randall, J. L. Phillips.

All other standing committees are dissolved.

The Chairman may appoint a special committee with special duties, to be dissolved when such duties are completed.

E. JAMAICA,
Chairman Relief Committee.

28th February, 1907.

APPENDIX V.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST MARCH TO 11TH MAY, 1907.

Organization.—This has been continued as laid down in the document prepared by the Archbishop under date February 28.

The Executive Committee, with Dr. Robinson as Chairman, has met on twenty different occasions, and dealt with all matters of detail in the work of the Relief Committee, reporting on, and recommending to the General Committee for sanction all questions of moment that came before it. It has also carefully investigated all applications for assistance to re-start business, whether in the shape of grant or loan, and made recommendations upon them to the General Committee.

The General Committee, with Canon Simms as Chairman, has met nineteen times, in regular, or adjourned or special meetings. It has dealt with all matters of principle and questions of temporary relief, and has received and dealt with weekly reports from the Executive Committee, and occasional reports from the Labour Bureau, Housing Committee, Tent Committee, &c.

The Special Cases Committee has met twenty-seven times and has continued to deal upon the lines of the scheme, with the cases referred to it. The other Committees have continued working upon the lines laid down, and have reported to the General Committee.

Personal Relief.—This form of relief has been continued under the supervision of the Special Cases Committee: (*a*) from the Head Office to Special Cases; and (*b*) from 2, Mark Lane for persons not belonging to the Pauper Class. The statement of accounts attached will show the amounts paid to date. The payments from the Head Office have increased owing to many persons who, at first were unable to avoid applying for relief being now compelled to come forward. The transference of the Relief from the ten districts to the Office at No. 2, Mark Lane at first led to considerable congestion owing to the fact that there were nearly 6,000 names on the roll, the whole of which required investigation in addition to the actual work of making payments to so large a number of applicants. This led to greater delay than was anticipated in removing from the lists the names of persons who had never, after the first day or two, been fit subjects for relief, or who had ceased to be so; and a small Committee was appointed to visit the office and report. Following its report the matter was fully discussed, with the result of fuller regulation of the work. The staff at the office at 2, Mark Lane was strengthened, and members of the Special Cases Committee visited the various district Pay Offices with the object of assisting the paymasters to detect unfit persons and remove their names from the list. This process has been continuous, with the result that the weekly amount paid, including staff and expenses, which at first was £748 16s. 4d., has been reduced to £211 2s. 3d., and the work is now well in hand and is proceeding smoothly. In addition to relief directly administered by the Relief Committee, an average weekly sum of £55 has been paid to the Mayor and Council from Relief Funds to supplement the City Pauper Roll.

Food Relief.—The only distribution of food relief has been to the inmates of Quebec Camp, a large portion of the food consumed in the camp being drawn from the Relief Stores in the Victoria Market. The arrangement entered into with Messrs. Lascelles, DeMercado & Co. as *Del Credere* agents for the sale of the Committee's surplus stores has been carried out and the bulk of the stores have been disposed of.

Housing.—In order to facilitate the re-housing of the people encamped on the Race Course, it was agreed to pay for repairs to tenement houses in cases where the owners were willing to hand over the buildings to the Committee, which would put in tenants and recover the cost out of rents collected from them. An advertisement was inserted in the Press offering rooms for rent, but the scant encouragement received did not justify the proposed expenditure. It was further agreed that the Housing Committee should, after investigation, refund the cost of repairs on the £5 average expended by persons who had done their own repairs upon their producing the necessary vouchers. The work of Messrs. Rock and Peet in repairing houses referred to them by the housing committee up to the agreed average of £5 has been continued. 826 houses have been repaired by them.

The Camps on Quebec Lands and on the Race Course.—In view of the near approach of the rainy season it was decided to erect temporary wooden huts for those unable to find shelter. After discussing several suggested sites, the Quebec Lands and Race Course were decided on as offering both expedition and economy. A plan made by the City Surveyor of a building to house 304 persons was adopted as the unit of sub-huts; and the building of two units to house 608 persons on the Race Course, and one to house 304 persons on the Quebec Lands was authorised; these buildings are nearly completed and partly in use. The Committee is under a debt of gratitude to the Military Authorities for regulating and guarding the Quebec Camp, Captain Hunter being the officer in charge. These services ceased on the 30th April, when Mr. Rushie Grey was appointed Commandant, and the Committee made its own arrangements for policing the camp under the management of the Tent Committee. The duty of the sanitation of the Race Course fell upon the Mayor and Council of Kingston and has been performed by their health Officer, Dr. Ogilvie; but the Committee felt that the exceptional circumstances of the case justified it in assisting the Mayor and Council in meeting the expense, and agreed to pay half the cost of sanitation from the last week in March.

Arrangements were made by the Committee with Dr. Tate to look after the health of the people on the Race Course and Quebec Lands and supply and compound his own medicines for a monthly sum. The results of the sanitary and medical arrangements have been very satisfactory: there has been very little sickness among a population of 4,000 living under very unusual conditions.

Payment of Passages.—The issue of free railway passes which had been much reduced was stopped soon after the commencement of the period reported upon.

Assistance has, after careful scrutiny by Mr. Fogarty, been rendered from time to time to enable persons thrown out of employment by the earthquake to proceed abroad, when there has been a clear prospect of their obtaining something to do on arrival, and in the case of women and children who could be cared for by relatives at their destination.

Labour Bureau.—The Labour Bureau has done much valuable work by investigating cases and recommending persons to receive machines and tools of trade, thereby facilitating the employment of a large number of persons who would otherwise have to remain recipients of relief from the Committee. Up to date the actual expenditure has been small, but the bulk of the orders have not yet been executed.

Clothing.—The Ladies' Committee, especially appointed by the Kingston Charity Organization Society to carry on this work, in continuation of the work done by the sub-committee of which Mrs. Bourne was Chairman, have devoted much time and energy towards supplying

clothes to the needy, and especially to Earthquake patients on their being discharged from the hospital.

Finances.—A full detailed statement of receipts and expenditure is attached hereto. Under the heading of salaries it should be remembered that preference has been given to men who were thrown out of work by the earthquake, and who were thus enabled to be of service to the community, whilst the receipt of some part—often only a small part—of their previous salaries saved them from themselves needing relief.

Trustees.—Messrs. R. A. Walcott, G. P. Myers, John Barclay, and C. A. T. Fursdon were appointed Trustees of the General Relief Committee to hold all the real and personal property of the General Relief Committee to make all necessary legal agreements, and to carry out the instructions of the Committee in enforcing the giving of security and payments of loans.

General.—The meetings of the Committee have been well attended by a large number of its members, many of whom are busy men, it has utilized all the assistance offered to it, and has commanded the continuous and devoted services of many men who deserve well of the public. There have no doubt been errors of omission and commission—of overlooking or delaying cases of real hardship, and of assisting cases that should not have been assisted; but it claims that such errors are inevitable in a calamity of such magnitude and with such exceptional circumstances in the deficiency in housing accommodation and on the demand for labour. It has laboured with some success to carry the community over a serious crisis; it has met the needs of the moment as they arose, and has prepared a mass of information in readiness for use in the next stage of Relief work, which will consist of winding up the present temporary housing and relief arrangements, and of helping those who need help to rebuild their houses and providing for the more permanent relief of widows or other persons reduced to a permanent state of poverty by bodily or other injuries inflicted by the earthquake.

WM. SIMMS,
Acting Chairman, General Relief Committee.

C. A. T. FURSDON,
Honorary Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL CASES COMMITTEE FROM 21ST FEBRUARY TO 11TH MAY, 1907.

Experience soon taught the Relief Committee that there were very many cases of need which required special treatment. After the first somewhat rough and ready methods of Relief such as the distribution of food at the general centre at the City Stables and at Wolmer's School had served their ends, the entire City was districted and a committee placed in charge of each district. By this means an attempt was made to reach every deserving case of need. But with the gradual return to normal conditions and the claims of ordinary avocations upon those men in charge of relief distribution, it became evident that some other means of meeting the situation had to be devised.

The General Relief Committee decided therefore to establish a branch office for the distribution of doles at No. 2, Mark Lane, and from that office to distribute aid to the needy above the Pauper Class, while the members of the latter class would receive a dole from Relief Funds equal to their weekly allowance from Parish Funds through the Inspector of Poor of Kingston.

2. In the meantime a committee, to be known as the Special Cases Committee, was appointed:—

(*a*) To compile from information obtained from District Committees and private sources lists of families of Clerks, Widows, and Spinsters of genteel upbringing and others in a similar grade of life needing assistance of a nature or in a degree differing from the general body of indigent persons requiring relief and other circumstances.

(*c*) To recommend a general standard of relief for such cases, and, what, if any additional relief should be given in certain special circumstances, and any other cases which might more conveniently be dealt with by a smaller committee rather than by the General Committee.

This Committee originally consisted of:—

The Archbishop of the West Indies (Chairman).
Dr. A. A. Robinson,
Canon Kilburn,
C. A. T. Fursdon,
R. Grey,
R. L. Wood,
The Ven. Archdeacon Downer,
Rev. J. Reinke,
Rev. W. Graham (Secretary),
Rev. Father Collins,
W. O'R. Fogarty,
} Being members of the Finance Committee.
Dr. Robinson was appointed Vice-Chairman.

Subsequently, Messrs. H. J. Rushie Grey and J. Barclay and the Revs. T. Adam and M. H. Solomon were added to the Committee, the Rev. T. Adam being appointed in place of Rev. J. W. Graham who has left the Island. The Venerable Archdeacon Downer has not found it possible to serve on the Committee. On the Archbishop leaving the Island, Dr. Robinson was appointed Chairman, and the Rev. J. Reinke was appointed Vice-Chairman.

3. To the regular work of the Committee was added the supervision of the work of the Office at Mark Lane. This department of the work of relief was placed in the hands of Mr. McGann, whose services were kindly placed at the disposal of the General Committee by the Mayor and Council of Kingston. He was supplied with a staff of Pay Clerks and Investigators.

The lists, which had been used for district distribution, were placed in the hands of Mr. McGann and his assistants, and formed the basis of his pay lists. These originally contained the names of 5,932 cases. Of this number, 1,017 applicants never presented themselves for further relief. Each case, which remained on the Roll, received a ticket on which the amount of money relief is entered each week, as well as on the Pay Roll by the Pay Clerk in charge. The number of cases dealt with through this Office continued to be large, until the members of the Special Cases Committee visited the Pay Offices and investigated for themselves each case on the Roll. This resulted in a considerable reduction of the Roll, and a large number of unworthy cases were weeded out.

The following table shows the work of this Office:—

RETURNS showing Distribution of Relief in the eleven Earthquake affected Districts.

District.	Number.	Number on Roll.	Number who have not got any relief.	Number who have received relief in part or in whole.	Number struck off after having received some relief.	Number now receiving relief.	
	1	894	180	714	194		
	2	592	123	469	84		
	3	321	114	207	64		
	4	496	65	431	154		
	5	287	70	217	85		
	6	240	53	187	35		
	7	1,268	187	1,081	274		
	8	407	75	332	50		
	9	551	58	493	101		
	10	853	92	761	139		
	11	23	—	23	2		
Grand Totals	...	5,932	1,017	4,915	1,182	3,733	

Table showing the amount which has been disbursed through this Office:—

Week ending.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
March 9	570 0 0
„ 16	542 19 0
„ 23	493 3 6
„ 30	474 16 3
April 6	477 10 0
„ 13	340 7 6
„ 20	311 4 6
„ 27	274 12 0
May 4	250 1 0
„ 11	222 19 6
	£3,957 13 3

The requisition from No. 2, Mark Lane for amount required for week ending 18th May, amounted to £195 18s. 0d.

The Roll is now being investigated, besides which new cases are being looked into, which consist, for the most part, of those who were treated in the hospitals for severe injuries.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Special Cases Committee to the 11th instant:—

Total Number of applications dealt with	Number of cases passed.	Number of cases refused.	Cases struck off the list.	Number on Roll at date.	Amount disbursed in special cases.
					£ s. d.
1,113	801	137	237	563	1,087 12 9

Cases referred to No. 2, Mark Lane, and Inspector of Poor, 175.

Of the above, 25 are known to be widows, whose husbands were killed in the earthquake; 17 cases of orphans and 27 cases of cripples.

The working expenses of this Office to date have amounted to £130 11s. 7d. This includes Pay Clerks, Investigators, cab hire, and rebuilding of houses at No. 2, Mark Lane, and rent of pay stations.

Mr. McGann draws no salary from Relief Funds.

6. The Special Cases Committee have met 27 times since the formation, and at first it met every day until the work committed to it was well in hand. Since then, it has met on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week for the transaction of regular business, and on each Wednesday to supervise the work done at No. 2, Mark Lane, and to receive and pass Mr. McGann's requisition.

7. Since its formation the Committee considered 1,113 special cases. Of these, 137 have been rejected, and the remainder have received help in the form either of one block grant or of subsistence allowance.

8. The general principles upon which the Committee has granted relief are as follows:—For people in receipt of an income which ceased as a result of the earthquake, one-fourth of that yearly income up to £100 for one individual, or where two or more required subsistence, one-third of income up to the same maximum per week. In the case of deserving genteel people of uncertain income, an allowance of from 3s. to 10s. per week has been made, depending upon the circumstances of the applicant. These have been the general principles upon which the Committee has acted, but special cases have received special consideration, as, for instance, earthquake widows with children, who have no other means of support except from Relief Funds, or persons who have lost a limb.

9. The Committee has disbursed since the formation £1,087 12s. 9d. Besides the above amount, the sum of £30 has been expended in salaries of Clerk and Investigators.

10. It having been stated that the Committee had over-looked a great many deserving cases, the Press was asked to inform people who knew of cases which should be relieved, and which had not been relieved, to communicate with the Secretary of the General Relief Committee, giving lists of the needs of such persons. A special investigating officer was employed to look into this matter, and the result of the investigation did not appear to justify the impression.

11. The Committee is now re-investigating the case of every name on the Roll.

ADRIAN ROBINSON,
Vice-Chairman.

JNO. REINKE,
Deputy Vice-Chairman.

APPENDIX VI.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

Cash Donations.

	£	s.	d.
By Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell ...	416	0	0
Mrs. Langstaff	100	0	0
H. E. The Governor ...	100	0	0
Alfred Pawsey	100	0	0
Rev. Adam	1	12	0
Hope & Co.	10	10	0
Hon. J. H. Allwood ...	10	0	0
Residents of Colon	51	5	0
Municipality of Cristobal ...	20	10	0
Vice-Consul of Panama ...	97	2	0
C. M. Calder	5	5	0
W. Silbey	1	5	0
Syrian Community ...	8	3	0
Government of Haiti ...	1,025	0	0
Sir Fielding Clarke ...	50	0	0
Walderston Relief Committee	7	8	11
Sympathiser	0	0	6
Toll Gate District	0	17	1
Members of Wesleyan Church, Limon	3	1	6
L. Foster Davis	2	0	0
H. Simms	3	1	6
Lucea Relief Committee ...	50	0	0
British Guiana	2,083	6	8
St. Kitts-Nevis	200	0	0
R. D. Young	2	0	0
George R. Groves	3	0	0
E. C. Hall	10	0	0
Swan of U. F. Co.	0	5	0
Lord Penrhyn	200	0	0
St. Ann's Committee ...	100	0	0
Brown's Town Collections...	23	0	4
Titchfield Hotel	200	0	0
Rev. J. D. Hunt, St. Gabriel's Church ...	2	5	0
Rev. Clarke	5	0	0
P. J. Brownie	25	0	0
Countess E. Fiesticia de Tolua	5	2	6
S. A. Bowen	0	11	0
Long Hill School	1	6	0
British Residents at Port Limon	100	0	0
Duntzer Lumber Co. ...	51	5	0
Sav.-la-Mar Relief Committee	100	0	0
Mount Hermon & Nairn ...	1	12	7
Ocho Rios Relief Committee	11	3	0
Hon. Evelyn Ellis	100	0	0
Black River Relief Committee	44	0	0
Hon. James Allwood ...	10	10	0
Citizens of Edmonton, Canada	206	3	9
Lever Bros.	23	11	6
Mrs. Marlton, Toronto ...	1	0	6
Mrs. P. Laing	21	7	6
W. F. Munroe	10	5	0
Officers W. I. Regiment ...	105	0	0
Congregation St. Thomas Church	1	0	0
R. K. Tomlinson	2	0	0
Hope Bay	2	15	2
C. A. Wilson	0	5	0
Guys Hill	15	10	6
Salem Church	1	5	0
Lever Bros.	100	0	0
East Indians, Smith Village	0	13	2
Offertory of St. John's Church	0	6	10
Canon Simms & family ...	4	0	0
August Town Church ...	0	14	0
U. F. Co., Bocas del Toro, $700; San Domingo, $204	188	6	8
Somerset Hall Church, through Rev. J. S. Fraser	2	1	5
Messrs. Nens Heslin of New York	102	10	0
Goshen and Gayle Presbyterian Church	3	5	3
Grant from Antigua ...	140	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Commissioner of Turks Island	72	2	4
British Vice-Consul, Guantanamo	429	5	0
Mirror Fund, Trinidad ...	481	12	7
Grant from Dominica ...	100	0	0
Grant from St. Lucia ...	156	0	0
Hon. H. E. Evans	5	3	6
Inhabitants Newel and Pedro Plains	2	0	0
W. E. Evelyn	1	10	0
Collections at Balaclava ...	6	8	6
David Balfour	5	0	0
Chichester Church and district	15	13	6
G. O. Hansen	0	12	6
Mrs. Dr. Johnson	0	4	0
Mount Hermon Church ...	1	6	1
Dr. Preston D. Lee, Philadelphia	10	8	4
Collections from Port Maria	250	0	0
Christopher Morris, Dalhaitte, Scotland	10	0	0
C. G. McGregor, collected by him at Puerto Plata, San Domingo	44	2	8
R. A. Anderson, Darliston...	1	14	4
Grant from Turks Island ...	85	14	6
John Stockhausen, Stuart Town	5	0	0
Somerset Hall and St. John's Old Presbyterian Church	2	10	9
R. K. Tomlinson and Bro., Lacovia	2	2	0
Alede Andred Kraag et Bordeaux, France	5	0	0
A. W.	5	0	0
E. W. Mitchell, Mandeville	5	0	0
St. Vincent collection through Archdeacon Turpin	10	1	0
Parochial Board, St. Thomas	50	0	0
Major Moseley	2	0	0
J. Rutter and Company ...	10	10	0
W. Hyde McCaulay, collected at Spaldings ...	6	0	0
Rev. F. L. King, from members of Providence Church	0	8	0
British Residents at Port Limon	50	0	0
British Consul, Panama ...	145	1	7
W. A. Mitchell, from Woodside Mission Station ...	1	0	0
Mandeville Convention ...	4	0	0
H. McKenzie, Bahamas ...	38	7	6
F. H. Watkins, Turks Island	0	4	6
British Vice-Consul, Bluefields	145	8	7
St. Paul's Church, St. Croide, D.W.I.	4	8	2
E. R. Daly, New York ...	1	0	6
James Dawson, of British Dyewood and Chemical Co., Ltd.	10	0	0
Westmoreland Coal Co. ...	20	10	0
Mr. Rydesdale, passenger R. M. S. *Eden*	5	0	0
John Hudson, Little London	7	6	6
Grenada Relief Fund ...	200	0	0
Subscriptions, Mile Gully District, through R. E. Clarke	9	3	0
Subscriptions, Golden Grove and Bath, through J. A. Bowen	5	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Toronto Committee, through Rev. D. A. McKillop ...	5	2	6
Walderston Relief Committee	4	18	8
Collected in Cienfuegos, Cuba, by Alberta Sasso...	30	15	0
Workers on Shrewsbury Estate	2	4	0
Major Dalton	5	0	0
Capt. Vandeleur	1	1	0
Collected by Miss McDonald, Postmistress, Manchioneal	1	12	0
Rev. Edwin Mowl contributions from Baptist Churches at Monklands and Richmond	2	7	5
Contributions from Labyrinth, St. Mary, through Mr. Hewitt	1	3	0
C. B. Evelyn, collected at Guy's Hill	5	0	0
Robert Johnstone, Assistant Colonial Secretary ...	10	0	0
Christian Endeavour meeting Montego Bay through J. E. Randall	2	12	0
West India Electric Car Co., Kingston, Jamaica, through L. Foster Davis..	100	0	0
Offertories All Saints' Church, Toronto, through Rev. H. Scotland ...	1	0	6
St. Silas Church, Troy, through Rev. A. A. Carter	6	0	0
R. E. Montgomery of Fortworth, Texas, per British Ambassador, Washington, $20	4	2	0
Mirror Fund, Trinidad, through Colonial Bank ...	62	4	8
Miss Grant, Cuba	1	0	6
British Vice Consul Chicago through W. O'R. Fogarty	4	2	0
Offertory Montpelier Church, St. James, through Rev. W. Heaver	1	2	6
Contributions from Grateful Hill, Glengoffe, through Rev. Caleb Reynolds ...	5	11	0
Archbishop of West Indies..	2	2	0
Collected at meetings St. Cyprian's Church, Highgate	2	0	0
J. P. Dietz, collected at Annotto Bay	76	12	0
St. Catherine Relief Committee through Canon Austin	22	16	0
Standard Literary Society, Chicago	2	9	0
A. B. Clarke, St. Vincent...	0	10	0
Further subscriptions, Turk's Island	3	3	0
St. Andrew Golf Club ...	15	0	0
Miss Merrow through Hon. W. Fawcett	2	1	0
St. Mary's Church, Virgin Island	1	4	0
Wesleyan Congregation, Dry Harbour	3	0	0
Wesleyan Church, Morant Bay	2	9	0
Toronto Relief Fund ...	5	2	0
Do. ...	4	2	6
Grateful Hill Wesleyan Circuit	6	11	2

	£	s.	d.
Cuba branch of the United Fruit Co.	35	0	0
R. E. Clarke	2	0	0
Mr. Seball	5	0	0
Collections, Spanish Town...	49	0	0
People of Haiti	204	4	6
S. S. Anderson, British Honduras	1	0	0
Officers Men W. I. Regt. ...	6	6	0
Citizens Mount Clair, New Jersey	61	17	0
East Indians of Golden Grove District	2	0	0
Mrs. Constance M. Stewart..	2	2	0
Vere, Clarendon	28	0	0
Inhabitants of Newmarket...	1	13	9
Carmel Moravian Church...	3	0	9
Pedro Plains	5	1	0
Sir Henry and Lady Blake...	20	0	0
Arthur Ashworth	2	2	0
Wilbury Congregational Church	0	16	0
D. S. Lalor, Bull Bay ...	1	0	0
Tourists and others, Tichfield Hotel	256	7	2
James Park, $25	5	2	6
A Friend	1	0	0
Rev. D. Wiltshire, Bahamas	7	0	0
Burgess, Manchester ...	0	1	0
Congregation, St. Thomas D.W.I.	8	0	0
Church of England School, Mo. Bay	0	7	6
Subscriptions, George Town, Grand Cayman	30	0	0
British Vice-Consul, Nicaragua	4	1	2
People of Cross Keys ...	0	5	0
Miss Lynch, Canada ...	1	12	10
Anonymous	1	0	0
Montserrat	50	0	0
Port Limon	25	0	0
Turks Island	3	2	0
Martinique	3	0	0
Rev. D. Wiltshire	1	0	6
St. Mary	3	0	0
St. Albans	1	10	0
Bull Bay contributions ...	0	5	0
Devon Baptist Church ...	0	12	6
Edward Elwell, Ltd. ...	10	10	0
Major-General Black ...	26	6	11
Sunday School, Liverpool ...	1	2	6
San Fernando and District, Trinidad	50	15	3
Collected by Dougal Campbell	3	6	9
Collected by Mayor of Guantanamo	111	19	0
Collected in the Belfield District	2	0	0
Episcopal Church, Greytown	3	16	5
Alice H. Danbrey	0	5	0
Residents, St. Christopher, Nevis	57	1	3
Citizens Permanent Relief Committee, Philadelphia.	1,030	18	6
St. Cyprian Church, Highgate	0	12	0
St. Thomas	6	8	6
Antigua	88	13	0
Commander Robertson ...	1	0	0
Ladies of Berbice	11	1	8
Offertory Barlostan Church.	3	6	2
Well-wisher, Darlistan ...	0	4	0
Commissioner Cayman Islands	1	6	3

	£	s.	d.
British Vice-Consul, Nicaragua	2	13	0
Lieut.-Col. Hickman-Morgan	25	0	0
Mrs. Hickman-Morgan ...	25	0	0
Collected in the Vere District of Clarendon ...	7	16	5
Revd. J. S. Tate, Petersfield	0	10	6
Contributions from St. Lucia	11	0	10
St. Michael's Church, Free Town	0	10	0
Residents in Manchester ...	0	2	0
C. F. Pengelly	0	16	0
Parish of St. Mary	1	2	6
⅓ Proceeds Football Match..	3	2	0
Master C. H. Fursdon ...	0	1	0
Mrs. Barclay, Scotland ...	1	0	0
West Indians in Boston ...	22	2	10
Turks Island	3	18	2
D. Williams	0	8	7
Trinidad	96	4	2
Ocho Rios Relief Committee	15	0	0
Grenada	3	5	3
R. U. Delapenha, New York	3	18	0
Carmel	0	1	0
Miss Annie E. Robinson ...	3	1	7
Lady Hodgson	2	18	4
Annie Kinher	3	1	6
Subscriptions from Haiti ...	60	13	0
Chapelton Relief Fund ...	5	0	0
The Church of The Messiah, Brooklyn	1	0	0
Collections Puerto Plata, San Domingo	4	18	8
M. G. Lawrence, Lambs River	0	17	0
Bocas del Toro "Jamaica Relief Committee ...	32	16	0
St. Thomas	4	0	0
Isaac Kohlman, New Orleans	4	0	0
Falmouth Relief Fund for the relief of families of clerks and others	170	2	6
Special Donation Westmoreland Building Society ...	150	0	0
Hon. C. G. Farquharson for Soup Kitchen ...	10	0	0
British Residents, Havana..	205	0	0
Chamber of Commerce, Colombo	500	0	0
Liverpool	1,000	0	0
B. Innis, Barbados... ...	41	13	4
New Zealand	1,000	0	0
Sun Painting Co., St. John's, N.B.	127	6	1
Grenada	300	0	0
British Residents, Panama..	1,467	19	1
Mrs. Mallet, Panama ...	114	15	4
Nova Scotia	2,490	0	0
Colombo, through Col. Bank	670	0	0
Tortola	6	6	10
British Vice-Consul, Colon..	33	6	6
Georgetown, Demerara ...	10	15	3
Thro. J. R. McKenzie, Cape Haiti	100	0	0
Social League formen, Colon	5	2	6
British Residents, Havana..	168	2	9
Central Agency, Barbados...	50	0	0
British Vice-Consul, Bluefields	5	0	2
Grenada	114	1	8
Grenada	11	0	0
Panama	192	7	0
Liverpool	3	3	5
British Minister, Mexico ...	110	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Residents Darien, Panama..	31	5	0
Liverpool	2	2	0
Gorgona, through Br. Consul, Panama	6	5	9
Donation from Calcutta ...	324	17	5
Donation from Calcutta ...	273	0	3
Inhabitants of Long Cay, Bahamas	32	0	5
Daughters of the Empire, Bahamas	20	0	0
Emigration Agent, India...	0	10	0
Colombo	28	19	10
Bocas del Toro, through W. Watson	195	6	10
Total	21,669	11	9

C. A. T. FURSDON,
Honorary Secretary.

APPENDIX VII.

	£	s.	d.
To Donation received	21,669	11	9
Sale of Relief Stores ...	9,122	4	4
Sundry Sales of Lumber, Clothing, Live Stock, etc.	295	15	8
Rental of Tents	24	8	0
Mansion House Fund (part)	15,000	0	0
Interest	271	0	7
Amount received by The Women's Self Help Society from various contributors	1,111	10	4
Amount at credit in Bank of Nova Scotia for interest to 30th June, etc. ...	74	15	4
Carried forward ...	47,569	6	0

	£	s.	d.
By Cash Relief Grants and Subsistence Allowances ...	12,268	15	7
Cash Relief from Falmouth Relief Fund	170	2	6
Free Food distribution ...	180	17	6
,, ,, to Schools ...	424	8	6
Contribution to Pauper Roll	1,045	11	6
Purchase Relief Stores ...	62	14	3
Expenses Soup Kitchen ...	11	1	0
Purchase Tools, Sewing Machines, &c.	786	5	9
Expenses Quebec Refuge Camp	815	6	1
Expenses collecting Tents ...	47	18	4
Purchase of Clothing ...	66	10	5
Medical Aid to Sufferers ...	163	7	10
Cash Relief and Building Grants to Saint Andrew...	1,410	5	6
Building Grants to Saint Catherine	380	0	0
Cash Relief, Free Food distribution and Building Grants, Port Royal ...	153	1	1
Expenditure by The Mandeville Relief Committee ...	40	0	0
Building Grant to St. Davids	21	0	0
Loans	1,236	13	2
Artificial Limbs	42	14	0
Rental of Rooms, Repairs to houses and Refunds for amount expended on Repairs	488	3	1
Rental of Tenement House..	28	9	7
Special Building Grants ...	267	5	3
Moiety Cost, Sanitation Race Course	145	18	5
Buildings Race Course and Quebec Camp	2,021	3	7
Printing and Circulating Application Forms ...	18	1	10
Sundry Expenses	345	10	7
Salaries	986	7	9
Total Expenditure by The General Relief Committee	23,627	13	1
Expended by the Government.			
By paid Royal Mail Coy. handling Relief Goods ...	37	15	3
Mrs. DePass donation included in Manchester remittance to Crown Agents	25	0	0
Carried forward ...	23,690	8	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	47,569	6	0

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

REPORT of the ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE for the period ended 31st March, 1908.

I

The Assistance Committee were appointed under the provisions of The Assistance Committee Law, 1907 (Law 20 of 1907) herebelow set out.

"Whereas His Majesty's Government have signified their intention to propose to Parliament to appropriate the sum of £150,000, to be granted as a free gift for the benefit of sufferers by the earthquake of the 14th of January, 1907, and the subsequent fire; and whereas various other sums have been contributed otherwise for the same purpose; and whereas it is desirable to constitute a public body, in which all such sums already provided, or hereafter to be provided, shall be vested, and which shall have power to administer the same.

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

"(1) There shall be constituted for the purposes of this law, a body to be designated, and which is hereby incorporated under the name of 'The Assistance Committee,' hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee.' It shall have a common seal, and may in its corporate name, sue, acquire, hold, dispose of, mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with any real or personal property. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman (who shall be the Governor, or such other person as he may from time to time appoint) and a Vice-Chairman, and not less than six, or more than ten other persons, to be appointed by the Governor. In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Committee shall appoint one of their number to act as Chairman for the time being. Four members, including the Chairman or Acting Chairman, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and may do anything that the Committee may do under this law. The Chairman shall have the right of voting on any question on which the Committee is divided, and in the event of the division of votes being equal, he shall have also a casting vote.

"(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor to remove any member of the Committee, and to fill any vacancy which may occur therein by resignation, removal, death, or otherwise, and also from time to time to appoint any person to be a member of the Committee, during the absence from the island, illness, or other incapacity of any member.

"(3) The Committee shall have power, from time to time, to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such clerks and other officers and servants as it may deem necessary and proper for the efficient execution and management of its business. The appointment of the Secretary and officers shall be subject to the approval of the Governor. The Committee may pay to the Secretary, officers, and servants so appointed or employed, such reasonable salaries, wages, or allowance, as the Governor on its recommendation may approve.

"Every such Secretary, officer, and servant appointed or employed under this law, shall be removable by the Committee, with the consent of the Governor. The Committee may from time to time make such rules as they shall think proper for the control and superintendence of all persons employed by them.

"(4) The members of the Committee, and each of them, shall be exempt from all personal liability and responsibility in respect of any act or omission of them, or any of them as a member of such Committee; and any sums of money, damages, or costs which may be recovered against them, or any of them, for any contract, act, or omission as members of such Committee, shall be paid with the sanction of the Governor, out of the Assistance Fund.

"(5) All actions, suits, or proceedings, to be done or brought by or against the Committee, shall be in their name; and it shall be lawful for their Secretary to accept service on their behalf.

"(6) From and after the coming into operation of this law, any sum that may be granted by Parliament as a free gift, for the benefit of the sufferers

from the earthquake, together with the unexpended amounts of all other sums otherwise subscribed for the same purpose, and now in the hands of the Colonial Government, or its agents, or that may hereafter be subscribed and received by them, and the rights and liabilities and sums now in the hands of the body heretofore known as the Earthquake Relief Committee, including any sums due to such body, whether secured by bond or otherwise and whether standing in the name of such body, or in the name of any person, shall by operation of this law be transferred to and invested in the Assistance Committee, under the designation of the Assistance Fund. The Committee shall provide for the safe custody and administration of the fund, by rules to be approved by the Governor.

"(7) The Committee shall receive the sums aforesaid, and may, apply the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the following purposes, or any of them, in regard to persons who have suffered from the earthquake or fire:—

"(1) Immediate needs of food and shelter, in lieu of poor relief to destitute persons;

"(2) Permanent or temporary provision for destitute or aged persons, widows, orphans and cripples;

"(3) Restoration of the houses of the poorer section of the population;

"(4) Restoration of houses for the indigent in the middle or other classes;

"(5) Help to enable shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others, who are without means to start business, and to enable householders who cannot give full security to avail themselves of assistance from the loan;

"(6) Such other purposes, congruous with the foregoing, as the Committee may deem proper;

and it shall be lawful for the Committee, out of the funds hereby vested in them, to reimburse in full or in part, expenditure incurred by private individuals, or public bodies, for any of the foregoing, or congruous purposes.

"(8) The Committee, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes aforesaid, may, instead of, or supplementary to making grants, in any cases advance moneys on loan, out of the funds at their disposal, on such terms as they shall think fit; and may take securities, either personal or otherwise, for the repayment of any such moneys, either with, or without interest.

"(9) The Committee may acquire suitable sites for the construction of houses, and construct suitable houses for the poorer section of the population thereon, to be let or sold on reasonable terms; or may concur with any municipal or other bodies, in acquiring such sites or constructing such houses.

"(10) In order to carry into effect the object of Section 9 hereof, the Committee may apply such portion of the funds at their disposal as they shall think fit, having due regard to the other objects specified in Section 7 hereof.

"(11) Any lands that the Committee may desire to acquire for the purposes mentioned in Section 9 hereof, shall be deemed to be within the scope of the Public Lands Acquisition Law, 1897, and may be acquired pursuant to the provisions of the said law.

"(12) Any trustee or trustees, and also any director or directors of a company or society, whether building or otherwise, holding mortgages on any property may, without incurring any liability or responsibility to their beneficiaries or shareholders, or committing any breach of trust, give, or concur in giving priority to loans made by the Committee under this law.

"(13) It shall be lawful for the Committee to pay fees to its members, for attendance at its meetings, not exceeding ten shillings and sixpence for each attendance. Provided, however, that no officer of the public service, who shall be appointed to be a member of the Committee,

shall be entitled to receive fees for attendance except under such conditions as may be approved by the Governor.

"(14) The Secretary of the Committee shall be its Accounting Officer, and shall render its account monthly, for audit by the Auditor-General. There shall be paid annually into the Treasury, out of the Assistance Fund, in reimbursement of the cost of such audit, such sums as the Governor may from time to time direct.

"(15) The year of account for the transactions of the Board shall end on the thirty-first March in each year; and, as soon as possible after that date, the Secretary shall prepare a report on the transactions of the Board for the year then ended. This report, after submission to the Board for adoption or amendment, shall be published in the Gazette."

This law was amended in regard to the application of the Imperial Grant of £150,000, by Law 9 of 1908, the effect of which is explained in Section III. of this Report.

II.

The Committee appointed accordingly to administer the Assistance Fund held its first meeting on July 9th, 1907, being then constituted as follows:—

His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., Governor of Jamaica, Chairman.

The Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies, Bishop of Jamaica, Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Auditor-General of Jamaica.

The Right Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J., Vicar Apostolic in Jamaica.

Mrs. Hugh Clarence Bourne.

C. E. deMercado, Esq.

H. J. Rushie Grey, Esq., Inspector of Poor for Kingston.

The Rev. Jonathan Reinke, President of the Moravian Church in Jamaica and Secretary of the Board of Education.

Dr. Adrian A. Robinson, sometime Mayor of Kingston.

The following additions were subsequently made to the Committee:—

The Mayor of Kingston, Mr. G. P. Myers, was, in pursuance of a special Resolution of the Committee, proposed by the Chairman, invited to join, and accepted nomination.

Emanuel X. Leon, Esq., and the Hon. Colonel A. H. Pinnock, M.L.C., were also appointed.

Later the Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O., Collector-General, was added to fill the place of Bishop Collins and of Mr. C. E. deMercado whilst on leave, and by desire of the Committee continued to serve as a member up to the date of this report, in the absence from the Committee of the Hon. L. J. Bertram.

It was decided at the first meeting provisionally, and after further experience of the character of the matters to be dealt with, the decision was confirmed that the meetings of the Committee should not be open to the public, but the Secretary was instructed to prepare after each meeting a report of the proceedings for publication. After a time, when the reports of the meetings came to consist almost entirely of mere lists of the names of persons to be dealt with, publication was discontinued.

Mr. C. A. T. Fursdon, formerly Secretary of the Relief Committee, to the functions of which the Assistance Committee succeeded, was appointed to be Secretary of the Committee, at a salary of £350 per year, the appointment to be determinable at one month's notice by either party. Mr. Fursdon to be required to devote not less than five days per week to the performance of the duties of his office Mr. Fursdon has, in fact, attended to his duties without intermission except on public holidays.

The Committee retained the services of Mr. R. L. Wood as Chief Clerk and Accountant at a salary of £250 a year.

The services of the clerical staff in the employment of the Relief Committee were provisionally retained at previous rates of salary, that is to say:—

At the office of the Committee—

S. S. Thomas, typist	£2 0 0
J. S. Bawn, clerical assistant	2 10 0

R. P. Smith	2	0	0
F. Edwards	1	10	0
C. J. Hay	2	0	0
C. C. Smythe	2	10	0
C. H. B. Martin	2	0	0
V. Delfosse	0	14	0
A. Ellis	0	10	0

The total cost of the office and staff, including rent and incidental expenses, was at this time at the rate of £30 14s. 8d. per week.

At No. 2 Mark Lane—

A. J. Carter	£1	15	0
H. H. Rouse	1	15	0
J. Kirkpatrick	1	10	0
H. St. Amand	1	0	0
C. J. Phillips	1	0	0

R. F. McGann, Investigating Officer, whose services were lent by the City Council, received no regular pay from the Committee, but was granted a honorarium of £25 when the Mark Lane office was closed.

It was further decided that the "Special Cases" Committee of the Relief Committee, that is to say the body dealing with allowances granted in special cases of need and destitution, and the Tent Committee, charged with the custody and administration of the tents bought by and given or loaned to the Relief Committee, should, so far as they consisted of members of the Assistance Committee, continue for the time being to carry on their work on the general lines previously pursued by them, as Sub-Committees of the Assistance Committee; and that members of those Committees who were not members of the Assistance Committee, should be invited to remain temporarily on these Sub-Committees.

The Rev. J. Reinke and Mr. H. J. Rushie Grey were appointed to act as a Building Committee to supervise the administration of building grants, and the repairing of small houses under the arrangements already in operation, through the agency of the Public Works Department.

The Ladies Committee of the Relief Committee co-operating with the Charity Organisation Society was requested to continue to perform its functions, a payment of £1 per week being allowed to the Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society for her work in connection with that Committee.

The Assistance Committee found themselves entrusted with the administration of the following sums transferred by the provisions of the law to the custody of the Island Treasurer.

In the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies (balance of Mansion House Fund, and other British, Colonial, and Foreign subscriptions)	£59,857	3	0
In the hands of the Island Treasurer (balances of sums received locally)	11,853	11	5
In the hands of the Secretary	6	15	3
Total of	£71,717	9	8

On the 22nd of August, 1907, the Committee received information from the Colonial Secretary that the grant of £150,000 voted by the Imperial Parliament had been paid to the Crown Agents for the Colonies and placed to the credit of the Committee.

They have since received contributions in cash and credit to the amount of £8,882 13s. 11d., and have realisable expectations of further receipts to the amount of £1,796 19s. 8d. Making the total fund available £232,497 3s. 3d. Particulars of the composition of this amount will be found in Appendix B.

It was arranged that the Island Treasurer should from time to time, on drafts signed by the Chairman, issue to the credit of the Committee with the Bank of Nova Scotia such sums as might be necessary for their current disbursements, and that the moneys held by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, or payable to them by

the Imperial Treasury, should be transferred from the credit of the Committee to that of the Colonial Government as required from time to time to keep the account of the Committee with the Government in funds. In view of the convenience afforded to the Government of Jamaica by obtaining the use of these funds in London, instead of remitting for current charges payable there, it was arranged that the Committee should be credited with premiums on the amounts so transferred from time to time at a rate being the mean between the rates at which exchange on London could be sold or bought at the date of transfer. A Finance Committee, to consist of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. deMercado and the Rev. J. Reinke, was appointed with authority to countersign cheques drawn by the Secretary. Mr. G. P. Myers and Mrs. Bourne were subsequently added to this Sub-Committee.

The Committee procured and repaired office premises at 25 Charles Street, at a rent of £5 a month, the rent being retained towards repaying the cost (£50) of the repairs.

The Charity Organisation Society was granted the use of one of the rooms in the new office for so long as the Society should be working in connection with the Committee.

The Relief Committee having given notice before its dissolution that all allowances granted by way of relief would be terminable at the end of the then current month, the Assistance Committee confirmed this notice.

III.

The Committee, on assuming their functions, found themselves in the position of administrators of a charitable trust, their duty being to interpret and carry out to the best of their judgment and ability the intentions of the contributors of the Assistance Fund. They therefore deemed it right to proceed as nearly as possible as they would have proceeded had they been private persons dispensing their own money in charity for the purposes prescribed by the Assistance Committee Law, with the general and governing aim of repairing the crippling damage inflicted by the earthquake on the city and community of Kingston.

They did not hold themselves under any quasi-legal or mechanical obligation to observe as between cases in the same class a superficial uniformity in their awards, nor could they regard the mere fact that an individual had suffered loss—even severe loss—by the earthquake as necessarily entitling him or her to any share of the funds. They had to investigate and exercise discrimination, and constantly to control their procedure by reference rather to the intentions and desires of the donors than to the expectations of applicants for assistance. And they regarded the intention of the donors as being rather to provide for the future than to attempt to redress the past.

The application of the Assistance Fund was entered upon under the guidance of the provisions of the law above set out, and recapitulated below, but whilst, in general, the principles followed have been those laid down in that law, the application of that portion (£150,000) of the fund which consists of the Imperial Grant has been somewhat more narrowly limited, by the terms of Law 9 of 1908, through the employment of the word "homes" instead of "houses," and the omission of the words "or other" in Purpose 4.

It will be convenient here to repeat the purposes to which the Assistance Fund was legally applicable:—

Purpose 1.

Immediate needs of food and shelter in lieu of poor relief to destitute persons.

Purpose 2.

Permanent or temporary provision for—

Destitute or aged persons,
Widows,
Orphans,
Cripples.

Purpose 3.

Restoration of the houses of the poorer section of the population.

Purpose 4.

Restoration of houses (*homes*) for the indigent in the middle (*or other*) classes.

Purpose 5.

Help to enable shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others who are without means to start business and to enable householders who cannot give full security to avail themselves of assistance from the loan.

Purpose 6.

Such other purposes, congruous with the foregoing, as the Committee may deem proper. The extension of the Committee's discretion granted by the Colonial Legislature under Purpose 6 was confined to such portion of the fund as was not contributed by the Imperial Parliament.

It will be recognised, as the Committee has recognised from the outset, that these instructions do not enable the Committee to make grants, large or small, to any persons merely on account of loss or destruction of personal property. They allow provision for food and shelter in lieu of poor relief and permanent or temporary provision for the needs of destitute and helpless people. They allow money to be granted for the restoration of houses and to enable householders who cannot give full security without some assistance to avail themselves of the Earthquake Loan for such restoration. They also allow help to be given to tradesmen who are without means to start business, but they do not allow compensation or indemnity to be given to those who do not require or have not required such assistance to enable them to start business. Nor do they authorise the Committee to make grants to persons such as have applied in great numbers for a grant or indemnity on account of their having lost household furniture, clothing, plate, jewellery, cash or other personal property. The Committee felt themselves entitled and bound to make grants to replace furniture lost by persons who had been engaged in the business of hotel keeping, the management of boarding houses, or the letting of lodgings, to enable them to resume their means of livelihood; and where persons have been found to be destitute and helpless they have considered that grants for clothing and the provision of absolutely necessary furniture, such as bed and bedding, might be deemed to be included in their authority to make permanent or temporary provision for destitute or aged persons, widows, orphans, and cripples. But they have had no authority, and have recognised no obligation, however willing they might have been to do so, to make grants on account of losses of furniture and personal effects in other cases, and such purposes have not been deemed by them congruous with the intention of the purposes expressly set forth.

This explanation appears desirable because, notwithstanding that the forms of application sent out by the Relief Committee did not encourage such expectation, a very great number of applicants have claimed relief simply on the ground of the loss of their personal effects, clothing, and furniture, and such applicants have addressed great numbers of letters to the Committee generally and to the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and individual members, expressing often a deep sense of grievance, and sometimes indignation that their losses were not recouped to them. The Committee think it essential to point out that so far as they are aware, in none of the appeals which were made for subscriptions in aid of earthquake sufferers, and certainly not in the appeal that was made to the Imperial Government, resulting in the provision of the most important part of the fund, was there anything that would justify them in a general liberality of the character that appears to have been widely expected in such cases, and further, that the "Form 2" on which most of these applications were made did not justify or invite such claims as have been in many cases submitted or hold out any expectation that they would be granted. That form only called for statements of "loss other than in respect of house property, such as

"(*a*) Loss of occupation.
"(*b*) Injuries and disablement.
"(*c*) Loss of bread-winner.
"(*d*) Any other source of income not specified."

It was added that "it must be distinctly understood that no promise of aid is held out nor is any claim upon the grant secured by the fact that a form has been supplied and sent in."

IV.

The Relief Committee had prepared and distributed two Forms of application, copies of which are appended. (Appendix A.)

Form 1, which was first issued, was intended for applications for assistance in building.

Form 2, as shown by the above quotations, was applicable to cases falling under Purposes 2 and 3, losses of means of subsistence, other than house property, losses of employment and trade losses. Form 2 had been delivered by hand to every house in Kingston, so as to secure that no case should be overlooked. Notwithstanding the caution quoted above great numbers of persons who had suffered personal losses on receiving this Form appear to have supposed that they were invited thereby to send in a claim which would procure them a grant from the fund. This circumstance accounts for the comparatively large number of applications in which, as will be shown by the complete Schedules to be published hereafter, no award was made.

Of the Building Forms, 3,463, and of Form 2, 4,063 were received at the office, and were for the most part found awaiting consideration and action by the Assistance Committee. A certain number related to cases that had already been provided for by the Relief Committee.

In order to enable the committee to begin the organisation of the general mass of their work, a notice was on the 12th July and succeeding days published in the daily papers that all applications for help under the Imperial Grant from residents in Jamaica should be in the hands of the Secretary by the 31st July, 1907.

A sub-committee was at the same time appointed to examine applications for grants already received and to make a classification of the applicants so as to determine broadly the weight of the claims received in the various classes and the approximate amounts to be provided or available for each class out of the funds at the disposal of the committee.

The sub-committee was requested to furnish an early report as to any pressing cases demanding to be brought up and dealt with before others.

On the report of the sub-committee, which was submitted on the 23rd of July, it was agreed that the cases of widows, orphans, and maimed persons should be given priority in the order named and dealt with at an early date, and the sub-committee was requested to prepare for the next meeting eight typical cases of these with as full information as possible, and for the next subsequent meeting on the 30th July as full a list of the entire body of such claims as they could.

Notwithstanding the issue of the notice of the 12th of July, fresh claims continued to be sent in throughout the autumn, some of them from persons who through ignorance or absence from Kingston had let the proper time slip by, some from persons who had not at first desired to apply for help, but who through increasing pressure of difficulties caused by the earthquake were forced to do so, some from persons who had at first refrained from applying out of an honourable feeling that the grant had not been intended for them, but who later came to consider that it was as reasonable that they should be helped as others who in no worse case had applied and had received assistance. Many of these claims appeared to the committee quite reasonable and within the scope of the intention of the grant. With regard to a few they could not but consider that the earlier feeling of the applicants had been the more appropriate to the circumstances, and dealt with them accordingly. As these cases of "second thoughts" showed a tendency to increase, the committee, on the 27th of November, 1907, decided that all claims received up to that date should be dealt with on equal terms but that all received after that date should be marked "Delayed" and registered for consideration after the committee should have dealt with all the forms already received, that the applicants should in each case be informed that their claim could not be considered until all others should have been disposed of, and that no form of application should be received after the 14th December, 1907.

Altogether 72 of such delayed applications for Building Grants were received and were in due course considered, and, in the absence of special excuse for the delay in the applications they were dealt with by awarding grants on the same principles as in other cases: but with a reduction of 25 per cent. on the amount of the awards so arrived at.

Forty-three delayed applications on Form 2, for assistance in other than Building cases were also received, and were dealt with on their merits, having regard to the causes of delay.

V.

Purposes 1 and 2.

It will be observed that the foremost of the purposes to which the Assistance Fund was made applicable was the "provision of food and shelter for destitute persons in lieu of Poor Relief," that is to say, of assistance to persons who otherwise would have become claimants on the Pauper Fund. The Committee found provision of this character established under arrangements made by the Relief Committee in the following forms:—

(*a*) The sheltering of destitute persons in "Quebec Camp" and in the Barracks built by the Relief Committee on the Race Course—generally known and hereinafter referred to as "the Units."

"Quebec Camp" consisted of barracks reserved for homeless and indigent persons of the middle classes. With a view to avoiding risk of fire it had been installed with electric lights, the gift of the W. I. Electric Company, who also supplied the current gratuitously for a time and afterwards at a reduced rate. Kitchen, bath rooms and all necessary sanitary conveniences were also provided. Arrangements were made for supplying food to destitute persons in this camp.

(*b*) The supplementing of allowances from the Pauper Fund by additional grants of from 1s. to 4s. a week, in cases in which, owing to the destruction of subsidiary means of support or of houses, the former allowances for out-door relief were insufficient.

(*c*) The granting of special weekly allowances in lieu of poor relief to persons of the wage-earning class who had lost their means of livelihood. Such persons received their allowances at an office at No. 2 Mark Lane, and these cases have been known and will be spoken of hereafter in this Report as "Mark Lane Cases."

Purposes 1 and 2 interfuse with one another, and the dealings of the Committee with them can hardly be discriminated. Purpose 2 was the permanent or temporary provision for destitute persons, aged persons, widows, orphans, cripples.

The term "cripple" has been interpreted by the Committee as covering all those who have lost limbs or sustained permanent or prolonged bodily injury or loss of health from the earthquake, with or without consequent loss of employment or other means of livelihood.

The Committee found such temporary provision being made by the arrangements described under Purpose 1 and also by what has been known and will be referred to hereinafter as the "Special Cases Committee" which administered to the maintenance of all persons not falling into the classes provided for in Quebec Camp, on the Race Course, through the Inspector of Poor or at No. 2 Mark Lane.

The "Special Cases" were for the most part those of families of clerks and others deprived of their livelihood by the earthquake, which required special consideration. As they formed a continuous charge on the funds of the Committee, it was obviously necessary to take up each case and enquire into it as soon as possible. If the case was found deserving, there had to be allotted to it such equitable aid of a final character as might be possible. If it was found that special assistance was not necessary the case might be removed from the list altogether. If some further weekly assistance was found necessary, it appeared desirable to give this in a decreasing amount to be determinable at a specified date. This process involved much inquiry and sympathetic attention, and the list was gradually dealt with, first by investigation and enquiry through the Special Cases Committee and others and then by decisions of the whole Committee after discussion of the recommendations made.

When the Committee took up their work they found the Kingston Race Course occupied by a small township of refugees inhabiting tents, wooden barracks ("Units"), and "shacks" made of boards, barrel-staves, palm branches, sheet iron and all manner of makeshift material snatched from the ruins of the city, by those who had fled thither on the collapse of their dwellings or through fear of the tidal

wave which it had been announced was about to sweep away the remains of Kingston.

The Race Course being the property, under trust, of the City Council, that body alone had any legal authority there. As sanitary authority they had provided for the sanitary service, but beyond issuing notices to the people to remove from the Course and suggesting that the Relief Committee should pull down the buildings they had erected, they had been unable, for lack of funds, to do much to promote the dispersal of the encampment. As the inhabitants of the Relief Committee's units were the most destitute and helpless of these refugees, and least in a position to resume housekeeping elsewhere, the Assistance Committee did not deem it either practical or humane to begin the clearance by removing the buildings.

The following is an analysis of the population on the Race Course and in Quebec Camp at this time:—

—	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Shacks	105	149	126	380
Tents	76	93	91	260
Units	18	206	181	405
Quebec Camp ...	—	—	—	104
Floating population ...	—	—	—	21
				1,170

The weekly cost of administering the sanitary and police services of this small town averaged during the first month that the Committee had to do with it, £6 6s. 8d. per week for the Race Course, and £6 1s. 1d. for the Quebec Camp.

With a view to clearing the Race Course, it was decided to employ Mr. E. A. Hodge for a fee of £5 to make a census of the persons quartered there with full information as to their former condition and places of abode, and as to the possibility of their being able to return to them.

The Board of Managers of the Kingston and St. Andrew Poorhouse were invited to transfer to the lands under the control of the Poor Law Authorities so much of the Unit buildings on the Race Course as might suffice for the accommodation of persons then residing there who might be legally entitled to Indoor Poor Relief, on the understanding that the Assistance Committee would be prepared to make a contribution in aid of the additional expense thrown on the Pauper Fund for the maintenance of such persons.

The Tent Committee were instructed forthwith to remove from the Race Course all tents which it was found possible to arrange for the occupants to vacate.

On receipt of Mr. Hodge's report on the conditions prevailing on the Race Course the Tent Committee were authorised to engage him at a weekly salary of £4 to aid them in making arrangements for assisting persons to leave the Race Course and to report to that Committee any cases of persons living in shacks and tents in which the grant of small sums to pay advances of rent for rooms or costs of acquiring land, or otherwise to assist them to make a fresh start might enable occupants to move off the Race Course.

Mr. Hodge was subsequently authorised to pay small sums, to average about eight shillings, for rents of rooms and about thirteen shillings as rents for sites for the erection of dwellings, in lieu of the shacks, but it was decided that all grants proposed to be made to enable persons to leave the Course in excess of such amounts should be submitted to the Tent Committee and that Mr. Hodge should be employed to complete the work of clearing the Race Course. It was agreed that the inmates of the Quebec Camp should be allowed to remain there for the present.

The Board of Management of the Poor House having declined the offer of buildings for the accommodation of paupers, Mr. Hodge was instructed as soon as possible to refer to the Inspector of Poor for Kingston all cases of persons found on the Race Course apparently entitled to Poor Relief, with a view to their being provided with shelter by the Poor Law Authorities.

The Health Officer for Kingston having applied to the Committee to appoint a medical man for service on the Race Course, it was replied that this was not the duty of the Committee but of the City Sanitary Authorities.

On July 25th the Committee received a letter from the Mayor and Council forwarding particulars of their expenditure on account of the Race Course for the

month of June, a moiety of which the Mayor and Council requested should be repaid to them in accordance with the arrangements made by the Relief Committee. A letter was written in reply, pointing out that a number of shacks and tents had been removed from the Race Course and that the Committee hoped that the Mayor and Council would endeavour to reduce the expenditure as quickly as possible. Mr. Rushie Grey was authorised to make arrangements for clearing the Quebec Camp, but to continue to feed the inmates there for another two weeks. A notice was prepared for issue to persons residing on the Race Course to leave on or before the 10th day of August, 1907. It was agreed to send a copy to the Mayor and Council, asking them to authorize their legal representative to sign and sanction its issue.

It was further intimated to the Mayor and Council that the Assistance Committee desired to accept full responsibility for the management of the Race Course and for the expenses involved, and they were requested to give the Assistance Committee authority in proper legal form to pull down the shacks and tents and otherwise to deal with trespassers on the Course and were notified that the Assistance Committee were prepared to take over the charge of the sanitary arrangements with such assistance from the Health Officer as they might think desirable.

The City Council were at the same time informed by the Colonial Secretary that the Governor would be unable to sanction any further expenditure from City funds upon the sanitary service of the Race Course.

It was decided to arrange for the removal of one unit from the Race Course as early as possible and for the sale of the materials.

On 11th August the Tent Committee reported that 100 shacks and 60 tents had been removed from the Race Course, and that the west unit and a wing of the east unit had been emptied. The Mayor and Council delegated under their seal to the Assistance Committee power to deal with persons still on the Race Course as trespassers.

The operations of the Committee carried out by Mr. Hodge and by means of the measures above recorded succeeded in entirely clearing the Race Course within a period of four weeks, from the 22nd July to the 17th August, at a cost of £211 5s. 6d., including £16 paid to Mr. Hodge for his services.

This town had been allowed to remain on the Race Course for six months and up to the time that the Committee assumed its duties no effectual steps had been taken to induce the population to leave it.

The tents which the Assistance Committee took over from the Relief Committee were contributed principally from three sources:—

(1) Tents supplied by the Imperial Authorities. Military tents were in due course collected by the Tent Committee and returned to the Ordnance Department. No charge was made by the Military Authorities for the use of their tents, nor for any that were spoilt or lost, nor for other stores supplied and consumed under the Relief Committee. A number of tents were also supplied without charge by the Naval Authorities.

(2) Tents sent by the Canadian Government, with other stores to a cost of about $42,000. These, after they had served their immediate purpose, were either sold to those in possession of them, or collected and sold to other purchasers. Some are still rented. Arrangements are being made for realising to the best advantage the value of those remaining undisposed of. The Canadian Government has promised a remittance in cash to complete the amount of $50,000 voted by the Dominion Parliament.

(3) Tents sent by the Isthmian Canal Commission. A free grant of these tents having been made by the Canal Commission, they have been and are being dealt with in the same manner as the Canadian tents. A sufficient equipment of these tents to serve as an emergency hospital in the event of such a sudden call for such accommodation in the future as arose out of the earthquake, was handed over to the Superintending Medical Officer for the use of his Department.

The total expenditure of the Tent Committee on the administration of the tent service has been £102 15s. 10d., and the receipts from

sales and renting of tents, up to the 31st of March, 1908, £61 2s., and there were remaining on hand at this date—

466 bell and conical tents,
11 square tents, 14 feet by 14 feet,
14 marquees, 20 feet by 40 feet.

The materials of the Units and other buildings of the Relief Committee on the Race Course and in Quebec Camp have been sold for a total of £568 9s. 8d., and a certain portion of the Quebec buildings are still standing and are used as a store for tents. All tents which the Committee have been able to trace have now been either collected or sold, or rented to their occupants, and arrangements are being made to sell in England such of the remainder as there is no prospect of disposing of at reasonable rates in the Island. So soon as the remaining tents have been sold, the buildings will be pulled down and the value of the materials realised.

With regard to the supplemetary allowances made to the Pauper Fund, it was agreed that a weekly contribution at the rate of £60 should be continued until the week ending September 28th, 1907, and that the weekly payments should thereafter be diminished by £1 a week until extinguished. The liability incurred by this arrangement amounted to a total of £1,950. The payments were made in monthly instalments.

The payment of £2 10s. per week to the Jewish Alms House was continued until the 18th of October and then withdrawn. The majority of the inmates at the Almshouse continued to receive doles from the Pauper Fund.

The Assistance Committee took over a roll of 400 "Special Cases" on the books of the Relief Committee receiving allowances which during the first month of the Assistance Committee's work averaged a total of £125 15s. 1d. a week.

The sub-committee for Special Cases and subsequently the Small Cases sub-committee, which took over the work of the former, addressed themselves from the first to picking out from this list widows who had lost their husbands, orphans who had lost parents by the earthquake, cripples and other persons appearing to have urgent claims for relief, and on allotments having been made to such persons as being destitute, aged, widows, orphans or cripples or as having suffered loss of employment or business, for regaining which immediate assistance was needful, the committee disposed of such cases as they were reported to the full committee and discontinued the weekly allowances in regard to them. By this means the weekly allowance roll was rapidly and progressively reduced, so that by the 31st of March, 1908, it had been reduced to £10 6s. 6d. per week, paid for the most part to persons who were in receipt of allowances pending the settlement of their claims for building grants or on account of their cases being such as could not be immediately provided for by a grant, whilst it did not appear necessary to award a permanent annuity.

The Mark Lane cases were similarly dealt with. When the committee took over its work there were 726 persons receiving relief at this office, with an average weekly expenditure of £109 15s. 3d., during the first four weeks. The list was dealt with in the same manner as the list of special cases. Block grants, annuities, and other forms of permanent provisions were made in deserving cases, and the allowances which were being drawn by those who, it was deemed, might reasonably be expected to help themselves and who could not be regarded as having suffered loss or damage by the earthquake, were discontinued after notice. A few cases on this list, outstanding when the office was closed, were transferred to the charge of the Small Cases Committee.

Provision for the needs of widows and orphans bereaved by the earthquake occupied the Committee's early attention. Some cases were provided for by block grants or other immediate endowment but the majority of the more distressful cases called for permanent and continuous provision to replace the loss of the bread-winner.

After consideration and report by a sub-committee on the question of the rates of annuities to be granted to widows and orphans bereaved by the earthquake the Committee adopted the following rules:—

(1) Widows of persons whose average annual incomes for the last three years ranged between £120 and £480 may receive annuities calculated at the rate of one-eighth of such income; these annuities to be payable till death or marriage. Orphan children of such persons may, if the

mother be living, receive until the age of 16 years annuities amounting to a sum not exceeding for each child one-thirty-second of such annual income aforesaid, "provided that annuities for widows and orphans of persons whose annual income was between £120 and £200 shall be calculated on the basis of £200 income."

(2) Complete orphans of the classes referred to in the foregoing section, that is, orphans whose father and mother are both dead, will receive annuities calculated at 50 per cent. additional to those provided in Section 1.

(3) When annuities are being awarded according to the proposed scale, they will be subject to such reduction as may be thought proper on account of secured income from other sources; but having regard to the former condition of those families who may have had much larger annual incomes than £480, the Committee will in any case consider whether it is not reasonable and desirable to omit taking into account a limited amount of private income.

(4) The Committee will reserve the right to make special arrangements in any case, instead of granting the annuities as herein specified, when such other arrangements will be equally satisfactory and equally economical.

(5) Cases of widows and orphans in which incomes of the husband did not exceed £120 will be dealt with individually on their merits.

(6) In the case of orphans of the labouring class whom it is necessary or desirable to board out, a maximum boarding fee of 2s. 6d. a week may be granted for suitable definite periods. Any allowances to be made to widows of this class in aid of the support of their own children will be at the rate from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each per week, for suitable definite periods.

(7) There may be cases which should be specially provided for, not covered by the foregoing. Each such case should be dealt with on its own merits, provided that in no case the rate of allowance to be made should exceed that provided by the above recommendations.

The following table shows the rates of annuities granted in accordance with these rules:—

SCALE OF ANNUITIES FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Average annual income for last three years.	Widows one-eighth.	Children, if mother living, 1/32nd.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
120 to 200	25 0 0	6 5 0
240	30 0 0	7 10 0
280	35 0 0	8 15 0
320	40 0 0	10 0 0
360	45 0 0	11 5 0
400	50 0 0	12 10 0
440	55 0 0	13 15 0
480	60 0 0	15 0 0

With reference to Rule 6 it was decided that in the absence of special circumstances allowances to legitimately born orphans of parents of the labouring class should continue up to the age of 14 years, and those granted in respect of the illegitimate children of women who claimed that had been supported by the father of such children, killed in the earthquake, up to the age of 7 years, or for one year after the 31st March, 1908, whichever may be the longer period. Illegitimately born orphans who had lost both parents should be provided for up to the age of 14 years as if they had been legitimately born.

The annuities granted to widows were to be forfeited on re-marriage, but the allowances made to children were to remain unaffected.

It was decided that notice should be given to widows that they should furnish satisfactory evidence of marriage and of their own age, and birth certificates of their

children before the annuities could be paid. When birth certificates were not forthcoming it was agreed they should be procured from the Registrar-General.

The Committee having considered the question of the permanent provision to be made for securing annuities adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) That it is desirable that arrangements be made for all annuities or weekly allowances granted by the Committee to be paid through the Island Treasurer.

(2) That in regard to life annuities, the Government be invited to accept a capital sum to provide for the payment of each annuity, to be computed by an actuary at the expense of the Assistance Fund, and that in such computation the expectation of life of annuitants be taken according to Ogle's Tables and interest allowed for at the rate of 3½ per cent., that provision for expenses of administration as may be estimated by the Government be included in the total sum to be paid to the Government, and that no allowance be made by the actuary for the probability of the forfeiture of widows' annuities by re-marriage.

(3) That the total sum so computed be credited in the Treasury ledger to the account of a separate fund, to be invested by the Government in such securities as they may approve, the interest on such investments to be credited to the fund.

(4) That any surplus that may remain in the fund after the expiry of all annuities should be prospectively appropriated by law to be applied to some charitable purpose of a permanent character in the City of Kingston, provided, on the other hand, that the municipal revenues of the City of Kingston are made chargeable with the payment of any annuities that may still be running, if and when the fund should actually become exhausted before the expiry of all annuities chargeable to it.

(5) That after provision has been made for the establishment of the proposed fund no commutation of annuities should be allowed.

(6) In regard to annuities to children, that a capital sum be paid to the Colonial Government to provide for each annuity, computed by taking the number of years for which such annuity has to run without allowance for the chance of death, and ascertaining the present value of an annuity for that period, allowing for interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

(7) That in the interval before the settlement of this scheme no commutation of annuities should be allowed unless the Committee in particular cases should see reason to substitute for an annuity an investment in building or repairs of buildings or the relief of real property from mortgage as has been done in certain cases. In such cases the annuity granted to be reduced at the rate of £5 for every £100 as applied by consent of the Committee.

No final arrangements have been made for the provision of annuities on these lines; the report of an actuary being still awaited. Tenders and tables of rates have been received from several insurance companies, and tenders have been invited from others, for the terms on which they would be prepared to undertake the payment of the annuities. In the meantime, the Committee have computed their capital liability in regard to such annuities, as follows:—

(*a*) In regard to widows and other life annuities at rates founded on Ogle's Tables of Expectation of Life, allowing for 3½ per cent. interest (which gives a scale which is about the average between the tenders made by different companies). Total estimate £30,893.

(*b*) In regard to orphans, by capitalising the value of the annuity for its whole period allowing interest at 3 per cent. Total estimate £8,203.

In regard to widows no allowance is made in the estimate for the chance of re-marriage, and in regard to orphans no allowance for the possibility of death during the currency of the annuity.

Annuities were granted to persons other than widows who had been permanently crippled and deprived of the power of earning their livelihood or whose resources had otherwise been destroyed beyond recovery by the earthquake.

VI.

Purposes 3 and 4.

"The restoration of the houses of the poorer section of the population."

The Relief Committee had paid, and the Assistance Committee continued to pay for the restoration or repair of large numbers of small houses up to a cost not exceeding £10 by the Public Works Department through the agency of Messrs. Rock and Peet. Altogether 1,072 houses were so dealt with at a total cost of £6,436 10s. 4d.

After the appointment of the Assistance Committee this special agency was dispensed with after completing the work entrusted to it, at a total cost of £566 13s. 3d. to the Assistance Fund. The completion of the work of dealing with the small residue of this class of houses in cases of more serious damage was merged in the general treatment of building cases.

"The restoration of houses (*or homes*) for the indigent in the middle (*or other*) classes." This division of the work formed the bulk of the building cases, and the allotment of building grants was the most important and heaviest part of the work of the Committee.

Guiding themselves by what they recognised as the principal need of the situation, and by what they believed to have been the wishes and intentions of the donors, the Committee considered that the rebuilding or assistance towards the rebuilding or repair of the houses of those whose circumstances rendered it impossible for them to restore them unaided was the principal purpose of their appointment, and that this mode of the application of their funds would be the most substantially beneficial and the most permanent in its effects.

It may be further mentioned here that the Committee felt justified in making a certain degree of discrimination in this regard between the claims of persons living in Kingston and the immediate neighbourhood and persons living in the country districts in which the earthquake was not very severe, and which did not suffer any general destruction. They received a considerable number of applications from some districts where no substantial buildings had suffered, from persons whose dwellings, grass thatched, built of wattle and daub, and other local materials were represented as having been damaged, but they felt justified in most cases in declining to make grants on such houses except where they were occupied by aged and destitute persons who could not work themselves, and were unlikely to be able to procure assistance in executing repairs. For the most part the damage done to such houses was due to their rotten condition before the earthquake, caused little comparative inconvenience to their inmates, and could be repaired without difficulty by a little energy and self help. In Kingston and the immediate suburbs maufactured materials, such as sawn lumber and galvanised iron roofing, &c., had to bought, and all labour had to be hired and paid for. Moreover, in these scattered cases of injury in the country the neighbours were in a far better position to lend assistance than they were in Kingston, where damage and loss were universal.

Notwithstanding this discrimination, however, the Committee, as will be seen by the schedules hereafter to be published, distributed a considerable amount of money to building cases outside Kingston and lower St. Andrew, and funds were specially administered by a Relief Committee in Spanish Town for the more immediately pressing cases of injury done to the houses of the poorer population of St. Catherine, although much of the damage done there was to houses already decayed and tottering.

Whilst the Committee were disposing of the cases which continuously claimed their attention in connection with Purpose (1) and Purpose (2), and of such urgent cases in the building or trade sections as addressed themselves to their immediate consideration, they were at the same time considering the very difficult question of the best method of dealing with the bulk of their work, namely, the allotment of grants for Purposes (4) and (5). It was obviously impossible, except in cases in which the need of immediate assistance was clear, and the minimum required indisputable, to decide how much could properly be granted in each case, for building or trade whilst it was evident that no more than a fraction of the loss could be granted on the average even to those who had no prospect of being able to find the balance necessary for complete restoration of their houses. There were upwards of seven thousand forms to be dealt with, of which it was at this stage computed that about three thousand were building case forms. Two coures were open:—

(1) That no allotment should be made until the whole of the claims should

have been classified and investigated, and could be considered one with another so that the allotment to every individual might be adjusted with complete regard to the allotments to all others.

(2) That the Committee should arrive at a basis of safe principle by a method of averages, and should accept the risk of making some grants in slight disproportion to others, rather than delay all awards for an indefinite period which, as the event turned out, would have been not less than four or five months.

Having regard to the pressing needs of the situation, it was decided, after a good deal of discussion, and with full recognition of the disadvantages and inconveniences of the method, to adopt the latter course. The rapid and energetic work of one of the Sub-Committees in making a provisional classification and estimate of claims enabled the Committee by the middle of September to lay down their principle of operations in regard to building grants. The results of the examination of 1,037 building claims taken indiscriminately as they came and classified according to a scheme of division prescribed by the full Committee yielded the following results:—

	Number of Applicants.	Total amount applied for.	Average amount applied for.
A.—URGENT CASES.		£	£
Cases of persons in immediate need of house accommodation and apparently without any means whereby it could be provided.	165	11,547	70
B.—ORDINARY CASES.			
Class 1.—Female applicants dependent on their house property for residence or maintenance and having no means to restore it.	407	43,473	107
Class 2.—Male applicants in similar circumstances to Class 1, and married women or single women partly supporting themselves or capable of so doing.	298	28,375	95
Class 3.—Applicants having a claim to assistance, but not in such pressing need as Classes 1 and 2.	89	19,720	222
Class 4.—Cases of large loss, deserving consideration, but which it is impossible for the committee to deal with effectively on account of the large amount claimed or some other circumstance.	78	27,117	347
TOTAL	1,037	130,232	

Having regard to the number of cases on which grants had already been made at this date on account of injury, and to the elimination of claims which it was considered should not be granted, it was at this time estimated (but this estimate proved subsequently to be too low), that the building claims outstanding and noted would number about 2,590. Following the proportions of the above analysis of the thousand claims examined at haphazard, it was estimated that the amount claimed on these forms would be about £325,000. The amount claimed, it is to be observed, was taken as *primâ facie* the measure of the damage to be redressed.

In view of the commitments already undertaken by the committee for annuities and other grants, it was considered that not more than £140,000 or thereabouts could be allotted for building grants, leaving £18,000 for trade, employment and furniture cases. It was decided to deal with the building applications on the following assumptions:—

Urgent cases in which the full amount of the damage had to be made good, to be granted in full.

Class 1. To be dealt with on the assumption that the funds available would only allow of an average of about three-fifths of the average damage to be granted.

Class 2. To be dealt with on an average basis of two-fifths of the damage.

Class 3. On an average of one-fifth of the damage.

Class 4. To be regarded as cases in which for the most parts grants should be made only as subsidiary to loans from the Loan Board, and to be disposed of by a grant averaging one-tenth of the damage.

It was recognised that there would be cases in each class on the margin of the class above and the class below, but that so long as the principle was maintained on the average, concessions or reductions should be made as the circumstances might appear to demand. The committee would economise reasonably where possible.

Applying these principles to the mass of applications, it appeared that the claims would come out somewhat as follows:—

	Number of Applicants.	Total amount allotted.	Average amount of allotment.
		£	£
A.—Urgent cases	412 (full)	29,000	70
B.—Ordinary cases:—			
Class 1	1,017 (three-fifths)	65,500	65
Class 2	745 (two-fifths)	28,000	40
Class 3	222 (one-fifth)	12,250	45
Class 4	195 (one-tenth)	6,750	35
TOTAL	2,591	141,500	

The several sub-committees proceeded with their investigations and recommended on claims according to the principles of this classification. The mode of operation was:—

(1) Investigation of the claim by an investigation officer or by personal interview with the claimant by the sub-committee and by application to referees. The damage done by the earthquake and the cost of repairing it was reported on by one of the building officers of the Committee. In this connection regard was had not only to the estimated cost of repairing the damage done, but to the condition of the property before the earthquake and to any appreciation in the value of the site resulting from circumstances arising out of the earthquake, as well as to any compensations that had accrued to the owner, such as advantageous sales to the Government, or when ascertainable, to private purchases.

(2) The claim so investigated was assigned by the sub-committee to the class into which it appeared to them to fall and the amount to be granted recommended for consideration. Each case so prepared was brought before the full Committee, and discussed, the recommendation of the sub-committee was adopted or amended, and the decision endorsed on the form by the chairman. In many cases forms were referred back for further particulars for investigation.

In dealing with such claims the Committee had to take into consideration the nature of the interest of claimants in the property damaged and the contingent claims of other persons. Many cases were complicated by the fact that the whole value of the property was eaten up by a mortgage and that the ostensible proprietors or claimants had really had no substantial interest therein before the earthquake. In such circumstances the case had to be dealt with not as a case of repairing the damaged property, but of providing as might be best in the circumstances for the needs of a person rendered homeless or destitute by the earthquake. As regards the basis on which proportions for grants should be assessed, it was natural that the Committee should elaborate as they proceeded a more careful, sound, and perfect method than that on which they began to make their allotments. This resulted from the increased experience of their building valuators and increased familiarity in the Committee with the questions that were critical in such matters. Moreover, when the earlier estimates were made the prices of all labour and materials and the scale of contractors' charges were much higher than they afterwards became. The work of the Building Sub-Committee was largely instrumental in bringing about a more reasonable state of affairs. Whilst, therefore, the Committee see no reason to suppose that the grants made by them were in any case more than the damage suffered fairly demanded, it might very likely appear on examination that they had been somewhat more liberal in the assessment of some grants in earlier cases than they would have been later on. The necessity for the closest circumspection was forced upon them by the increase in the number of building claims to be dealt with, which disclosed themselves as the examination of Forms I. and II. proceeded, and

by the admission of belated applications from persons whose needs could not be ignored. From the first, however, the Committee economised on the averages which they had set out as their maximum standard because on investigation of the estimated loss it was in the majority of cases, though not in all, found that the Committee's building valuator reduced this estimate.

It must not, however, be supposed that the fact that a few cases dealt with in the earliest stage may have been, from the circumstances indicated, more liberally treated than a few others very similar, in the later stage, caused, on the whole, a lower average award to be made to the latter. As stated, the committee kept within their averages from the outset, and their total building grants will probably amount to a little less than the total of their original estimate. They worked throughout on the lines of their original intentions, and the circumstance that at the outset they had not elaborated so stringent a method as they did after a short experience acted rather as an influence for more liberal treatment of later cases than in the contrary direction.

It may here be mentioned that it was further found, when the Building Sub-Committee had become more familiar with the work, that in many cases the work required could be done cheaper than the Committee's valuator had estimated, and that the partial grant would go further than it had been expected to go when it was made, so that in some cases grants purporting to amount to three-fifths of the damage sufficed, practically, to do all that was necessary to the tenement. In such cases, when a full award had been made or an estimate for an "urgent" case, the Committee effected a saving on their original grant, which was returned on the Assistance Fund.

It was found that in many cases where rebuilding was to be undertaken the installation of sanitary fittings was required by law and the connexion of the house premises with the street sewer. The Kingston General Commissioners having no funds at their disposal to make advances, and the householders having no means for these purposes, it was arranged that steps should be taken to obtain legal powers to allow the cost of such installations to be advanced to the Kingston General Commissioners from the Earthquake Loan Fund, to be recovered by the Loan Board, and that in the meantime advances for the purpose should be made from the Assistance Fund.

As soon as the Committee began to make building grants question arose as to the best method of insuring the economical application of the money to the purposes for which it was intended. The offices of the Committee were besieged by contractors, and some attempts were made to tamper with the Committee's officers. At this period no contracts (save three) had been given out directly by the Committee, and it was decided that the recipients of grants should be notified and requested to make their own arrangements, submitting the name of the contractor they desired to employ, with plans and specifications, after which the money should be paid as the work progressed, on certificate that it had been done to their satisfaction.

It was not long before this method, which had been adopted largely in concession to the desires of applicants, was found to be working unsatisfactorily. Unreliable contractors having discovered the amount of a grant would manufacture a tender for work to precisely that amount, and in several cases there was reason to suspect collusion between the contractors and the grantee, to enable a cash balance to be divided without carrying out repairs to the full value intended. Moreover, it was found that many of the grantees were not able to protect their own interest in negotiations with contractors, or to secure the proper carrying out of the work. It therefore became necessary for the Committee to arrange for closer supervision, and in a great number of cases to make themselves responsible through a Building Sub-Committee for the expenditure of the money voted. The following rules were adopted:—

A.—*Building Grants under Supervision.*

(1) The owner of the property to be notified of the sum awarded, and to be asked to submit to the Secretary of the Building Committee a specification and estimate from his (or her) own builder.

(2) The Building Committee, after submitting these to their surveyor or otherwise satisfying themselves, will approve, and may grant an advance on the work to be done if it is applied for by the owner.

(3) Subsequent payments may also be made as the work proceeds and only on the certificate of the surveyor, whose duty it is to see that not more

than 75 per cent. of the value of work done and materials on the site is to be paid for until the work is completed, when the balance will be paid in full.

B.—*Buildings undertaken by the Assistance Committee.*

(1) As soon as the grant has been made the surveyor to be informed of the sums awarded and to be required to prepare a specification for the work proposed to be taken in hand, and in all cases the owner of the property to be informed of the work it is proposed to undertake and his (or her) approval obtained before the work commences.
(2) Sealed tenders, on the surveyor's specification, to be invited for all work to be performed, and to be addressed to the Secretary of the Building Committee.
(3) In cases where the grant is only sufficient to effect partial repairs, the specifications to be prepared as far as possible in accordance with the owners' wishes.
(4) In cases where tenders are accepted for partial repairs below the amount granted, additional work may be undertaken to the value of the unexpended balance, with the approval of the Building Committee.
(5) Payments to be made as the case of buildings under supervision.

By these methods the Committee, through the agency of its Building Committee, have been enabled to apply the grants made to the best advantage of the beneficiaries, from many of whom they received gratifying acknowledgments. They were also able in a good many cases to economise on the allotment made for the grants disbursed under supervision and on those administered by the Building Committee.

Under these arrangements the Building Sub-Committee have dealt with cases as under:—

Work done by Committee.

Places repaired—cases closed	307
Places now being repaired	89
Cases considered but work not yet actually started	39
Places yet to be done	58
Total	493

Work under Supervision.

Places repaired—cases closed	384
Places now being repaired	120
Places yet to be done	98
Total	602

After consideration of applications from various ecclesiastical and educational bodies for grants to repair their property in churches, parsonages, and schools, it was decided—

(*a*) that churches could not receive assistance under the law;
(*b*) that assistance for repairing manses, the property of ecclesiastical corporations or trusts, could not be granted under the law, but that there was nothing to prevent ministers of religion owning private houses applying for benefits under the grant;
(*c*) that the terms of the law did not allow grants to be made for the restoration of school rooms.

A Sub-Committee having been appointed to confer with the authorities of the Sailors' Home and Sailors' Rest, on the question of assisting those institutions if they could be placed on a joint basis, it was decided that the Assistance Fund could not legitimately be applied in aid of institutions established for the benefit of transient seamen who were not sufferers by the earthquake. On applications made on behalf of the Salvation Army, the Sisters of St. Francis, and other charitable corporations, it was decided, after full consideration, that such corporations were not entitled to receive assistance from the funds of the Committee.

In the course of their consideration of special cases the Committee were confronted with the necessities of a certain number of applicants who had been in the enjoyment of house accommodation in the Verley Home, Gardner's Cottages, and Rose Lane Cottages, tenements provided by charitable endowments for persons of scanty incomes. These residences having all been destroyed by the earthquake, it was decided in the course of the allotment of building grants to set aside an amount of £2,500 to provide alternative accommodation for the persons thus deprived of house-room. It has been subsequently decided by the Committee to allot £1,500 towards the restoration of the Verley Home on condition of that institution being reconstructed on lines to be approved on behalf of the Committee so as to provide accommodation for an increased number of persons. Further, to allow £500 for the acquisition and restoration of the Rose Lane Cottages, and £500 for the erection of other cottages to accommodate certain of the dispossessed claimants. It is proposed that these two sets of cottages should be vested in the Mayor and Council to be applied to providing house room for indigent persons in future in succession to such occupants as should be placed therein by the Assistance Committee. A Sub-Committee, consisting of the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Mayor of Kingston, and the Rev. J. Reinke, were appointed to carry out this scheme in co-operation with the Building Sub-Committee. In the meantime the Committee continued to make allowances of 2s. 6d. a week for rent to the majority of these persons until house room should be provided for them.

Similar allowances for rent were periodically renewed to indigent persons to whom building grants had been made; pending the completion of the work of restoring their houses.

The Committee found, in the course of their work, as the figures of the total allotments show, that the number of "urgent" cases, claiming to be dealt with in full on account of the entire destitution of the applicants, was greater than the sub-committees had estimated. The result of full investigation and discussion by the committee was to bring the total of this class to 580 against an estimate of 412. The total allotment, however, did not greatly exceed the estimate of £29,000. The number of Class I. cases was correspondingly less, being 883 instead of 1,017 as estimated. The total number finally adjudged to these two classes which covered and consisted almost entirely of destitute and indigent women proved to be 1,463 against an estimate of 1,429, showing that the claims of this class had been very completely presented on the forms which the Committee found awaiting them and that the preliminary survey by the classifying sub-committee had been remarkably accurate. Only 34 cases were added to this well defined class by promotion from other classes on examination by the Committee, or by the accession of belated applications.

The significance of the results of the treatment of these two classes by the Committee may here be pointed out, as it answers to the whole of their experience in their work, and is typical of the spirit in which they dealt with it.

Whilst on investigation they found themselves very generally able to reduce the assessment of loss and of the cost of what had to be done to repair it, they found the condition of very many applicants more helpless and a more legitimate subject for aid than it had appeared on the first survey. They were thus led to increase by upwards of 40 per cent. as compared with their estimate the number of cases in which they conceded full allotments.

The average "urgent" grant was £52 10s., indicating an average requirement of that amount; the average Class I. grant £48 14s. 4d., indicating an average requirement of about £80.

The same characteristics are disclosed by the figures of classes 2 and 3, the classes of struggling bread winners and the indigent in the middle class, and by the ultimate results in regard to class 4, the class of unfortunate persons of larger former means:—

——	Estimate.	Actual.
Class 2	745	1,158
Class 3	222	170
Class 4	195	30
Total	1,162	1,358

Classes 2 and 3 were recruited without reasonable possibility of denial by cases which it was at first supposed could fall into classes 3 and 4, by cases transferred from claims on form 2 appearing at first as trade claims, and by the renewal of applications that had gone astray, and the receipt of delayed applications.

In these lower classes the average of damage to be dealt with was considerably higher, the damage being to houses of persons above the normally poor and destitute classes; but the circumstances of the great majority of the applicants proved to be such that the two-fifths standard was the lowest that could reasonably and considerately be applied. The average grant in class 2 was just under £40, indicating an average requirement of £100. The average grants in class 3 were a little over £72, indicating an average requirement of £361. The claims in class 3, and those finally assigned to class 4 gave the Committee a great deal of difficulty. They were closely investigated, and often discussed at great length. The losses on which claims were made in these classes were in many cases very heavy, but careful consideration of the circumstances of applicants or of those dependent on them proved them in all but a very few cases to fall strictly within the Committee's interpretation of the charitable intention of their trust. It resulted that in very few cases did the Committee feel justified in granting so little as one-tenth of the damage to be made good, and these were cases in which either the applicant had an adequate and secure income, but needed help to apply to the Loan Board, or was an investor in house property as a business as well as a sufferer from the loss of his own residence.

The Committee, in short, found that the claims sent in were, on the whole, very fully justifiable, and that only a few persons had applied who, in their opinion, might well have refrained from doing so. Of these applications a large proportion proved, on closer investigation, to be reasonable. The Committee found, as they examined case by case, that individual circumstances continually called for a more favourable exercise of that charitable discretion with which they considered themselves entrusted than the provisional classification by rule had indicated. The classes describable as the struggling, the poor, and the destitute not only received awards in an ascending proportion of their losses, but grants of ascending average total amounts. The cases, numbering to date just 200, in which it was found necessary to make grants to persons who could be regarded as standing outside of these first three classes, but as being indigent or unfortunate persons of the middle or other classes intended to be helped from the fund, although greater in average amount, bore to the assessable losses only one-half the proportion borne by the grants to class 2—the struggling class—and only one-fifth that borne by the grants made to the urgent class. It will probably have been understood, but this fact may be noted here, that in all the four classes for which a standard was set up small departures were frequently made in excess or in reduction according to the circumstances of cases.

In many cases falling properly into class 3, in which two-fifths of the damage was the regular standard for guiding allotment, but in which applicants, of slender means, had bestirred themselves to remedy destruction, and had borrowed money and done part of the work required, the Committee, on the production of vouchers, granted as much as one-half of the amount so expended. Where money had been spent, the amount granted on the case was usually paid over immediately to the grantee; in other cases the work was either carried out by the Committee, or under their supervision, or precautions were taken to ensure that the grants were actually spent on the buildings destroyed, or on others to which their applications might be, by permission of the Committee, transferred.

The cases assigned by sub-committees to the urgent class and to class 1 were dealt with first by the Committee in four sittings weekly; a fifth sitting being devoted to general business. As soon as the supply of these began to run short, classes 2 and 3 were taken up. The heavy cases in class 3 and class 4 were deferred to the last except when special reason arose for giving them early attention.

VII.

Revisory Proceedings.

As soon as the Committee found themselves closely approaching the completion of their dealings with the mass of the building claims received before the 28th of November (out of which they had reserved to the last certain cases of heavy loss apparently falling into class 4 of their original analysis, but calling on their merits

for more liberal treatment than had been proposed for that class, or presenting in other respects debatable or difficult points), they made, before proceeding to the next stage of their work, a complete provisional assessment, through sub-committees, of allotments on the outstanding cases falling under Purpose 5, disposing out of hand with the smaller trade, employment, and furniture cases not calling for more than £5, making grants, as the sub-committee sent up recommendations on lodging houses and boarding house cases, employment cases, and any of the ordinary trade cases in which any urgency disclosed itself (all but very few, however, of such had been dealt with at earlier stages), but postponing the announcement of the other trade grants until they should have satisfied themselves that all the building claims had been discovered and fairly disposed of. At this stage, then, they considered and made awards on the delayed building forms, of which there were 72, and on which they made grants amounting altogether to £1,546 13s. The Committee, with the Vice-Chairman presiding, also went through, at this period, the "appeals" then on hand, 335 in number, received from persons who had been awarded building grants, but who were dissatisfied with the amounts granted. The dissatisfaction in the great majority of cases arose from the fact that the award made was insufficient effectually to redress the damage suffered, a fact of which the Committee had themselves been acutely conscious throughout the whole of their work, seeing that they had only been able to attempt to deal fully with the assessed building loss in the 580 cases which they had admitted to Class A (urgent) out of 2,821 on which they made awards, and to grant a total of £136,270 out of amounts assessed by their valuators at upwards of £300,000 as the cost of necessary restoration, such assessments being substantially less than the valuation of the applicants themselves. Some cases, owing to error or imperfect information, proved to claim a favourable revision of the award made; these amounted, however, to only 26 out of the whole number, and the addition at grants on them to £379 11s. In the very great majority of cases the Committee had the satisfaction of finding that the cases had been fairly and consistently dealt with according to the principles they had laid down for themselves, and that many in which the greatest grievance was felt had been treated on the favourable rather than on the unfavourable side of the standard. A list of the appeal cases and grants made on them will be published. A certain number of appeals, it may be observed, in regard to which special cause had been shown for immediate attention had been dealt with as urgent, and disposed of in the course of the earlier proceeding.

Having completed this survey and revision of the balance of claims on their funds, the Committee disposed, so far as was possible, of all outstanding building cases, and proceeded to allotment on "trade cases."

VIII.

Purpose 5.

In dealing with all applications for assistance on account of losses other than those from persons falling under divisions I. and II. or for building grants, the Committee held themselves to be governed by the authority of Section 7, sub-section 5, of the Law, under which they might give "help to enable shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others who are without means to start business, and to enable householders who cannot give full security to avail themselves of assistance from the loan." Placing the widest permissible interpretation upon the terms of this provision, it appeared to the Committee to justify them in giving assistance under the following heads:—

A. "Trade cases" in direct accordance with the words of the Law.

B. "Hotel, boarding house, and lodging house cases," in regard to which it was determined that grants might be given to replace furniture and utensils required for stock in trade for the reception of guests. In the case of such applicants building grants, moreover, were allotted on a more liberal scale than in respect of property similar in other respects, but used only for private residence.

C. "Employment cases" very similar for the most part to many of the cases earlier dealt with by the Relief Committee as "special cases" or "Mark Lane cases." In these cases assistance was given to redress embarrassment caused by loss of employment or to assist persons to

resume their employment. Many small grants for tools and machines were allotted in this division.

D. "Furniture cases." In this class, as distinct from Class B in which furniture was regarded and treated as stock in trade, a number of small grants have been made on the principles set forth above, that is to say, they were treated as though they had been cases of destitute persons under Purpose 2, needing permanent or temporary provision of means of livelihood, having regard to the suffering or ill-health produced or likely to be produced by allowing them to remain without beds or common household necessaries, which they had no means to replace. The cases under Purpose 5 classed generally as trade cases, were, as a whole, postponed for consideration until after the building cases had been substantially disposed of. But from the date when the Assistance Committee took over their duties they constantly had before them, and made grants in respect of, particular cases where prompt assistance was urgently required to enable business to be resumed or pressing embarrassment to be avoided. In dealing with them the Committee were, as a rule, only able to award a small proportion of the amount of the loss incurred, such as it appeared to them might enable the purpose of the Law to be given effect to. In dealing with this class as a whole they limited the amount of trade grants to a maximum of £100, which, in some cases, could only be regarded as a nominal award, in part alleviation of the expenses and difficulties in which the earthquake and fire had involved business men formerly prosperous and now reduced to comparative poverty.

With a view to meeting the claims of Chinese shopkeepers who had suffered from the earthquake, Messrs. T. Leahong and C. Solomon were invited to inform the Committee of any cases of real need amongst the Chinese community through loss from the earthquake, other than by looting, for the redress of which the Committee did not consider that their funds were properly applicable.

Other losses, it was proposed, should be dealt with on their merits, but any award made by the Assistance Committee should take account of any claims that might have been made by foreign Chinese through their own Foreign Office in London on account of looted stores. The Secretary was instructed to obtain a list of any such claims that had been made.

A grant of £500 was subsequently made by the Committee in aid of Chinese cases, and assigned for distribution to a Committee consisting of Mr. G. P. Myers, Mr. T. Leahong, and Mr. C. Solomon.

In dealing with Purpose 5 it appeared to the Committee that one of the most effective and practical means of giving assistance would be to help those persons who had lost property and stock by the fire, and whose insurance claims were contested, with the result that they were unable to rebuild or to resume business, to obtain at any rate a legal decision upon their claims. The Committee having ascertained that the majority of the persons so affected had combined to support legal action on their common behalf, and that the plaintiffs in two test cases had been successful in actions in the Supreme Court and on appeal, and were in pressing need of funds to defend an appeal against these judgments before the Privy Council, the Committee decided to allot to each of such persons so interested who had applied to them for assistance, and whose case on investigation they had decided to be one which they were entitled to aid under the Law, a special grant to assist him or her to defray his share of the legal expenses of prosecuting the last-mentioned appeals. In all cases, therefore, in which they had decided to give a building grant or a trade grant to an insured person so situated they further allotted an amount equal to 2 per cent. on the amount for which such person had been insured and had been refused allotment by an Insurance Company, on the condition that if he should be successful in his claim the amount of such allotment should be returned into the Assistance Fund.

The grants made in this manner amounted to £2,263 3s. 3d.

As has already been stated, in cases in which a building grant was made on a building destroyed by fire, it was stipulated that if fire insurance was recovered a proportion of the amount received should be repaid into the Assistance Fund according to the scale on which the grant had been made.

IX.

Statements of accounts are appended showing the total amounts allotted under the several main divisions of the Committee's operations, with a detailed analysis in the case of the building grants. It is impossible, owing to the volume of printing involved, to publish simultaneously with this report full lists of the grants and of applicants, but this will be done as soon as practicable.

The full Committee held 137 meetings at which the attendances were as follows:—

H. E. the Chairman	114
His Grace the Vice-Chairman	110
The Hon. L. J. Bertram	48
Mrs. Bourne	125
The Right Rev. Bishop Collins	86
C. E. de Mercado, Esq.	41
H. J. Rushie Grey, Esq.	131
E. X. Leon, Esq.	121
Hon. A. H. Miles	70
G. P. Myers, Esq.	121
Col. A. H. Pinnock	103
Rev. Jonathan Reinke	128
Dr. Adrian A. Robinson	134
C. A. T. Fursdon—Secretary	136

Besides these attendances most members gave a very large amount of their time gratuitously to work on sub-committees, and it may be said that certain members devoted to the business of the Committee the whole of the time left available to them by their public or professional duties.

This report, in accordance with the requirements of Section 15 of the Assistance Committee Law deals only with the work of the Committee up to the 31st March last, at which date the Committee had made 4,283 grants of various character and amount, some of them covering the cases of a number of persons. There remained undistributed an available balance of £7,962 6s., out of which about £2,250 has, between the 31st March and the date of the signing of this report, been allotted to cases which were outstanding at the close of the year of account. The Committee will continue to dispose of the few cases still awaiting settlement, and of certain very late applications and appeals against awards, according to the limited balance left available for allotment. It is considered necessary to retain at least £3,000 in hand for winding up the various purposes of the Committee, and to provide for unforeseen contingencies. The precise amount which it will be necessary to invest for the payment of annuities is also at present undetermined. It is possible that the cost may be less than has been estimated by the Committee, but it is not safe to calculate upon this possibility. By the time that the detailed schedules showing the action taken in each individual case can be got into print for publication, it is probable that all claims now outstanding will have been finally disposed of, and the cost of providing for annuities ascertained, and arrangements made for that purpose. The Committee will then be in a position to issue a supplementary and final report. Meanwhile it will be necessary for the Building Committee to complete the work they have in hand of supervising the expenditure of building grants or carrying out the work for which they have been allotted.

In concluding this report, the Committee feel it right to express their sense of the obligation of the beneficiaries of this endowment to the assiduous labours of the staff of their office, in which a great mass of detail has been dealt with under exceptional difficulties, owing to the great numbers of persons continually visiting the offices of the Committee.

Signed for the Assistance Committee,

SYDNEY OLIVIER,
Chairman.

25 Charles Street,
Kingston,
22nd April, 1908.

Appendices to the Report of the Assistance Committee.

A.—Forms of applications.

Form 1.
Form 2.

B.—Total receipts and credits, expenditure, and allotments of the Assistance Committee to 31st March, 1908.

C.—Summary of financial position of the Committee as at 31st March, 1908.

D.—Abstract of building grants.

APPENDIX A.

FORM 1.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1.—Name in full, age and sex	
2.—Present address	
3.—Address at time of Earthquake	
4.—Married, single, widow or widower ...	
5.—How many children have you?	
(*a.*) Boys: Names	
Ages	
Occupations	
(*b.*) Girls: Names	
Ages	
Occupations	
6.—Have you any other persons dependent on you?	
7.—If so, how many?	
(*a.*) Names	
(*b.*) Ages	
(*c.*) Occupations	
(*d.*) Address	
8.—What were your means of livelihood before the Earthquake?	
9.—What was your income for the year preceding the Earthquake?	
And from what source?	
10.—What are your means of livelihood now, and present income?	
11.—Is the house you lived in at the time of the Earthquake your own?	
Have you any other houses?	
Give their location	
12.—If so, was there any mortgage on any of them?	
If so, for how much on each?	
Dates of mortgages, and for how many years?	
To whom are they mortgaged?	
Has the property, or any of them, been taken possession of by the mortgagees?	
13.—If the house in which you lived is not your own, who is the owner?	
14.—If not the owner, what rent did you pay?	
15.—Did you let out any part of the premises?	
16.—If so, what rent did you receive?... ...	
17.—Did any of your houses suffer from the Earthquake, or fire, or both?	
And to what extent in each case?... ...	
(*b.*) Were any of them insured? ...	
(*c.*) If so, for how much?	
And in what Company?	
(*d.*) Have you received compensation from the Company? ...	
And to what extent?	
18.—What did you estimate the value of each house at?	

FORM 1—*continued.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
19.—What is the estimated cost of restoring each?	
(*a.*) To rebuild?	
(*b.*) To repair?	
20.—Have you sustained any loss other than in respect to house property?	
21.—If so, what was it?	
(*a.*) Loss of employment	
(*b.*) Nature of injuries	
(*c.*) Disablement from injuries ...	
(*d.*) Loss of bread-winner of family...	
22.—What means have you of getting assistance?	
(*a.*) For how long?	
(*b.*) Have you received any help from the Relief Committee?... ...	
(*c.*) If so, to what extent?	
23.—For what assistance do you apply? ...	
24.—Give names and addresses of not less than two responsible persons who have personal knowledge of you, and who are familiar with your circumstances, and to whom reference may be made ...	
Signature:	
Witness to signature:	
Date:	

FORM 2.

IMPERIAL RELIEF GRANT.

To whom it may concern.

1. In the distribution of the Imperial Relief Grant, and any balance reserved from the Mansion House Fund, it is desired that no case of real distress and need should be overlooked. Two forms have therefore been prepared and are now available for the use of applicants.
2. Form No. 1, which has already been largely distributed, is to be used in the case of a building which has been seriously damaged by the earthquake, and has not yet been restored by the help of Relief Funds. Persons who wish to use this Form, and have not yet received a copy, may obtain one from the Office of the Relief Committee.
3. Form No. 2 is the one which is attached to this notice. It is intended for the use of persons who have suffered materially in any of the ways set forth therein. All those who have thus suffered, and who think they have a reasonable claim upon the grant, should make their application upon this Form, No. 2.
4. It must be distinctly understood that no promise of aid is held out, nor is any claim upon the grant secured by the fact that a Form has been supplied and sent in. The sole object of these Forms is to secure the information necessary for the proper distribution of the available funds. SUCH INFORMATION WILL BE TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
5. Copies of Forms Nos. 1 and 2 may be obtained on application at the Office of the Relief Committee by persons who have failed to receive either.

FORM 2.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1.—Name in full, age and sex	
2.—Present address	
3.—Address at the time of Earthquake ...	
4.—Married, single, widow or widower ...	
5.—How many children have you?	
(*a.*) Boys: Names	
Ages	
Occupations	
(*b.*) Girls: Names	
... Ages	
Occupations	
6.—Have you any other persons dependent on you?	
7.—If so, how many?	
(*a.*) Names	
(*b.*) Ages	
(*c.*) Occupations	
(*d.*) Address	

FORM 2—*continued.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
8.—What were your means of livelihood before the earthquake?	
9.—What was your income for the year preceding the earthquake?	
From what source?...	
10.—What are your means of livelihood now, and present income?	
From what source?...	
11.—Have you sustained loss other than in respect of house property?	
12.—If so, what was it? Such as	
(*a.*) Loss of occupation	
(*b.*) Injuries and disablement to yourself, or members of the family..	
(*c.*) Loss of bread-winner of family ...	
(*d.*) Any other source of income not above specified	
13. What means have you of getting assistance? Such as insurance, pension, help from relatives, or benevolent associations	
(*a.*) For how long?	
(*b.*) Have you received help from the Relief Committee or any other source?	
(*c.*) If so, to what extent?	
N.B.—(The more explicit the information afforded under this head, the more easy will be the power to form an opinion of your needs.)	
14.—For what assistance do you apply? ...	
15.—Give names and addresses of not less than two responsible persons who have personal knowledge of you, and who are familiar with your circumstances, and to whom reference may be made, but who need not sign this form	
Signature:	
Witness to mark:	
Date:	

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Receipts, Credits, Expenditure, and Allotments by the Assistance Committee to 31st March, 1908.

	£	s.	d.
By the Crown Agents—			
Balance of the Jamaica Earthquake Relief Fund	59,857	3	0
From Dominica	33	1	1
City of Manchester	87	7	4
Lord Mayor of Bristol	200	0	0
The Imperial Grant	150,000	0	0
Interest	2,194	6	11
By The Committee locally—			
Island Treasurer Balance of Funds in hand 10th July ...	11,853	11	5
Cash in hand taken over from the Relief Committee	6	15	3
Refund from the Military authorities	2,216	16	5
Repayment of Loans, etc. ...	154	0	8
Carried forward ...	226,603	2	1

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure—			
For Purpose 1.			
Contribution to Pauper Roll ...	2,361	7	0
Weekly allowances to Jewish Alms House	37	10	0
Subsistence Relief, No. 2 Mark Lane	1,473	14	4
Cash Relief, St. Andrew ...	46	8	0
Refund to Mandeville Relief Committee	5	9	6
Clothing	51	18	10
Cash gifts to Settlers on Race Course, Cost of Sanitation, &c.	467	4	5
Cash gifts to settlers on Quebec Camp	18	5	0
Carried forward ...	4,461	17	1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	226,603	2	1
By the Committee locally—cont.			
Sale of Lumber, Tiles, Tents, Relief Stores, etc.	1,415	15	6
Interest	677	14	7
Premiums on remittances ...	1,142	1	7
R. A. A. Jones (The Archbishop's Special Fund)...	51	3	4
Donations and Subscriptions—			
St. Ann's Local Earthquake Relief Committee 29 6 9			
Boronto Theatrical Co., Pasagua 15 0 0			
Dr. Headly Hall (Proceeds of Lecture) ... 20 11 0			
Portland Relief Committee 80 0 5			
Erskine Church, Hamilton, Ontario ... 1 10 1			
Miss Pullen-Burry ... 2 2 0			
1st W.I.R. Sierra Leone 0 10 4			
East Indians, St. Lucia 0 10 5			
London & Westminster Bank 0 5 0			
Commissioner Hauthwaddyn, Rangoon...119 10 0			
Rev. T. O. Astwood ... 5 0 0			
Clerk Parochial Board, Portland 0 4 0			
Deputy Commissioner Katha 4 15 0			
Falmouth Relief Committee 10 0 0			
"A Friend" for Falmouth Fund ... 10 0 0			
20 0 0			
West India Club, Limited 17 19 0			
Balance Relief Funds, Halifax 1 3 4			
President Municipal Committee, Pyapore 15 14 0			
St. Mary Relief Committee 35 6 8			
Mary Chalmondely, Rangoon 152 12 4			
Immigration Agent, India 0 19 9			
Vice-Consul on account Editor Christian Herald, New York... 3 19 9			
	526	19	10
Credits to be realized—			
Premiums on Remittance £80,000	566	13	4
Balance of Canadian Grant ...	1,513	13	0
	£232,497	3	3
To Balance unappropriated ...	7,962	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	4,461	17	1
For Purpose 1—cont.			
Expenses upkeep of Quebec Camp	182	3	8
Repairs to buildings, Race Course	11	15	0
Dispensary Tickets distributed...	10	6	0
Expenses collecting and storing tents	102	15	10
For Purpose 2.			
Annuities (Estimated capitalization)	39,095	18	3
Alimentary allowances and annuities paid to date ...	2,090	0	4
Cash Relief to special cases ...	1,847	2	10
Passage money	17	9	8
Artificial Limbs imported ...	28	15	7
Freight 9/4, Advertising 1/2 ...	0	10	6
Grants from The Archbishop's Fund	30	8	0
Grants from the Falmouth Fund	13	10	0
For Purposes 3 and 4.			
Repairs to small houses through Director of Public Works and by Committee	770	7	4
Building Grants 153,249	4	4	
For Purposes 5 and 6.			
Trade Grants	20,039	16	9
Loans	226	0	0
Cost of administration, salaries, etc.	2,287	9	1
Office rent, repairs, furniture ...	69	7	0
Balance	7,962	6	0
	£232,497	3	3

APPENDIX C.

SUMMARY of Financial Position of the Assistance Committee, at 31st March, 1908.

	£ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.
To assessed value of Annuities	—	39,095 18 3	
To total value of Grants awarded	174,869 8 3		
Less paid	122,881 17 2		
		51,987 11 1	
By balance Imperial Grant on deposit with Crown Agents		—	80,000 0 0
„ „ at credit in Island Treasury		—	16,862 14 11
„ „ „ Bank of Nova Scotia		—	69 7 11
„ Cash in hand		—	33 6 2
„ Premium on Remittance payable		—	566 13 4
„ balance, Canadian Grant		—	1,513 13 0
Balance Cr.		7,962 6 0	—
		99,045 15 4	99,045 15 4
By balance		—	7,962 6 0

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT of Building Grants by Assistance Committee.

	No.	Total. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
A. Urgent	580	30,449 1 2	52 10 0
B. Ordinary—			
Class I.	883	43,015 12 9	48 14 4
„ II.	1,158	46,061 16 1	39 15 6
„ III.	170	12,297 8 2	72 6 9
„ IV.	30	4,446 15 0	148 4 6
	2,821	136,270 13 2	

Unclassified Grants, to Widows and other sufferers	£14,678 11 2
Appropriation for Verley Home and similar Institutions	2,500 0 0
Total	£153,449 4 4

No. 2.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

SIR, Downing Street, 16 June, 1908.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23rd April last,* in which you forwarded copies of reports issued by the Committees constituted for the purpose of distributing relief to the sufferers by the earthquake of January, 1907.

2. I note that you will send hereafter your observations on the work of the Assistance Committee, and on their final report, but I desire to take this opportunity to express my high appreciation of the great energy and devotion shown by the Governor and by the members of the General Relief Committee, and of the Assistance Committee which these reports disclose.

I have, &c.,
CREWE.

* No. 1.

No. 3.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 17 March, 1909.)

MY LORD, King's House, Jamaica, 4 March, 1909.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a report by the Secretary of the Assistance Committee appointed to administer the funds subscribed privately and appropriated by the Imperial Parliament in aid of the sufferers by the Kingston Earthquake of the 14th of January, 1907. The report completes the account of the administration of these funds up to the 30th November last, on which date I dissolved the Committee then serving, and appointed a smaller body to carry on such work as might be still outstanding in connection with the Assistance Fund.

2. In my despatch of the 23rd April, 1908,* I transmitted to your Lordship previous reports upon the same work, namely, the report of the First Earthquake Relief Committee, and the first report of the Assistance Committee (constituted under Law 20 of 1907 of the Island of Jamaica), which took over the work of the earlier body. The report of the first Relief Committee accounted for an expenditure of £47,104 17s. 9d. up to the 9th of July, 1907, and that Committee handed over to the Assistance Committee balances of funds amounting to £71,546 18s. The subsequent receipts of the Assistance Committee, including the sum of £150,000 from the Imperial Government, have amounted to £164,090 4s. 1d., making a total of £235,637 2s. 1d. administered by the Committee. The account appended to the latest report of the Committee shows how £225,326 6s. 5d. out of this amount has been spent, leaving a balance in hand of £10,302 15s. 8d. Of this balance £7,819 19s. 8d. is already appropriated for grants that have been made but not drawn by or on account of their beneficiaries, and there remained £2,289 10s. 11d. unallotted and unexpended on the 30th of November.

3. The Committee had also credits in its books on account of loans made to tradesmen and others to assist them in re-establishing their business, and on account of building grants and trade grants made on condition of their being repaid to the Assistance Fund in the event of the recovery of fire insurances, which has now, in most cases, become probable. Such loans and conditional grants amount to £5,090 10s. 7d. Some smaller amounts were also due on the same date on account of a sale of lumber, and for interest on balances.

4. The total allotments accounted for amount to £233,347 11s. 2d., which amount, I trust, it will be satisfactory to your Lordship to observe has been administered at a cost of £4,179 18s. 4d. for expenses of office administration, bank charges, and staff expenses. The cost of administration has thus been at the rate of about £1 15s. 9d. per £100 allotted in dealing with 6,383 applications, on which 4,690 grants were made, in respect of all of which personal and direct investigations were carried out, including valuations of damage in all building cases, and of which many were investigated two or three times and involved much correspondence. On the other hand, the amounts earned by the Committee's Funds, in the form of interest and premiums on bills of exchange arranged with the Government amounted to £5,807 6s. 6d., that is to say, the profits of their administration have exceeded their expenses by £1,627 8s. 2d. It will, therefore, be seen that the Committee received altogether, in subscriptions and donations, funds amounting to £229,829 15s. 7d., and have paid in direct relief £229,167 12s. 10d., leaving only £662 2s. 9d. of the contributions unallotted.

5. The accounts appended to the report show the expenditure out of the Assistance Fund, classified according to the several purposes to which it was appropriated by law with the sanction of His Majesty's Government. For Purpose (1), namely, "immediate needs of food and shelter in lieu of poor relief to destitute persons" there has been allotted £7,871 6s. 7d. For Purpose (2), permanent or temporary provision for destitute or aged persons, widows, orphans, and cripples, there has been allotted £37,300 18s. 7d., almost entirely invested in the provision of annuities on the scale reported in the first report of the Assistance Committee. (Page 10.†)

The annuities granted to widows range from £25 to £60 a year. Those granted for children from one shilling a week to £15 a year, for different periods varying from

* No. 1. † Page 44 of this book

the attainment of seven years to the attainment of 16 years of age. For Purpose (3), namely, "the restoration of the houses of the poorer section of the population," and Purpose (4) "the restoration of the houses for the indigent in the middle or other classes" £149,314 18s. 1d. was paid up to the 30th November, and the greater part of the unpaid allotments, amounting to £7,819 19s. 8d. were applicable to the same purpose. Your Lordship will observe that it may be considered, therefore, that practically the whole of the amount granted by the Imperial Parliament has been or will be applied in aid of the restoration of houses damaged or destroyed by the earthquake. For Purpose (5), namely, "help to enable shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others who are without means to start business, and to enable householders who cannot give full security, to avail themselves of assistance from the Earthquake Loan," £26,850 9s. 11d. has been disbursed.

6. All the expenditure of the Committee has appeared to them to fall strictly within the intention of one or other of these purposes, and they have had practically no occasion to stretch the interpretation of Purpose (6), namely, "such other purposes, congruous with the foregoing, as the Committee may deem proper."

7. The small balance unexpended, and the amount recoverable on account of loans, and on account of advances for rebuilding covered by fire insurance now recoverable will remain in the hands of the Committee as at present reconstituted, of which the Archbishop of the West Indies is Chairman, and Bishop Collins, S.J., Vice-Chairman, the other members being Mr. G. P. Myers, Mayor of Kingston, the Honourable A. H. Miles, I.S.O., Collector-General, Emanuel X. Leon, Esq., and C. A. T. Fursden, Esq., heretofore Secretary of the Relief Committee and of the Assistance Committee.

8. The duties of this Committee will be to attend to the carrying out of the work for which the outstanding grants shown in the balance sheet have been allotted, and to make such provision as may be necessary for giving effect to the intentions of the Assistance Committee with regard to the Rose Lane Cottages acquired by them for the shelter of destitute persons. These cottages before the earthquake were used as almshouses and passed into the possession of the Administrator-General as part of the assets of a Building Society in liquidation. The Committee will also have to consider a certain number of cases, already dealt with, some several times, but in regard to which the assistance given may not have proved permanently effective, and possibly some few in which a claim to assistance has arisen out of circumstances caused by the earthquake, but which, owing to some accident, have not as yet received relief which might reasonably be given them.

9. The Report of the Assistance Committee to 31st March last dealt very fully with the character of the applications made to the Committee, and with the principles on which they were dealt with. It may be convenient that I should repeat here the following passages occurring in that report:—

"The Committee on assuming their functions found themselves in the position of administrators of a charitable trust, their duty being to interpret and carry out, to the best of their judgment and ability, the intentions of the contributors of the Assistance Fund. They, therefore deemed it right to proceed as nearly as possible as they would have proceeded had they been private persons dispensing their own money in charity, for the purposes prescribed by the Assistance Committee Law, with the general and governing aim of repairing the crippling damage inflicted by the earthquake on the city and community of Kingston.

"They did not hold themselves under any quasi-legal or mechanical obligation to observe as between cases in the same class a superficial uniformity in their awards, nor could they regard the mere fact that an individual had suffered loss—even severe loss—by the earthquake as necessarily entitling him or her to any share of the funds. They had to investigate and exercise discrimination, and constantly to control their procedure by reference rather to the intentions and desires of the donors than to the expectations of applicants for assistance. And they regarded the intention of the donors as being rather to provide for the future than to attempt to redress the past.

"The application of the Assistance Fund was entered upon under the guidance of the provisions of the law above set out, but whilst, in general, the principles followed have been those laid down in that law, the application of that portion (£150,000) of the fund, which consists of the Imperial grant, has been somewhat more narrowly limited, by the terms of Law 9 of 1908.

* * * * * * * *

"It will be recognised, as the Committee has recognised from the outset, that the definitions of the purposes of the fund do not enable the Committee to make grants, large or small, to any persons merely on account of loss or destruction of personal property. They allow provision for food and shelter in lieu of poor relief, and permanent or temporary provision for the needs of destitute and helpless people. They allow money to be granted for the restoration of houses and to enable householders, who cannot give full security without some assistance, to avail themselves of the Earthquake Loan for such restoration. They also allow help to be

given to tradesmen who are without means to start business, but they do not allow compensation or indemnity to be given to those who do not require or have not required such assistance to enable them to start business. Nor do they authorise the Committee to make grants to persons, such as have applied in great numbers, for a grant or indemnity on account of their having lost household furniture, clothing, plate, jewellery, cash or other personal property. The Committee felt themselves entitled and bound to make grants to replace furniture lost by persons who had been engaged in the business of hotel keeping, the management of boarding houses or the letting of lodgings, to enable them to resume their means of livelihood; and where persons have been found to be destitute and helpless they have considered that grants for clothing and the provision of absolutely necessary furniture, such as bed and bedding, might be deemed to be included in their authority to make permanent or temporary provision for destitute or aged persons, widows, orphans, and cripples. But they have had no authority and have recognised no obligation, however willing they might have been to do so, to make grants on account of losses of furniture and personal effects in other cases, and such purposes have not been deemed by them congruous with the intention of the purposes expressly set forth.

"This explanation appears desirable because, notwithstanding that the forms of application sent out by the Relief Committee did not encourage such expectation, a very great number of applicants have claimed relief simply on the ground of the loss of their personal effects, clothing, and furniture, and such applicants have addressed great numbers of letters to the Committee, generally, and to the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and individual members, expressing often a deep sense of grievance and sometimes indignation that their losses were not recouped to them. The Committee think it essential to point out that, so far as they are aware, in none of the appeals which were made for subscriptions in aid of earthquake sufferers, and, certainly, not in the appeal that was made to the Imperial Government, resulting in the provision of the most important part of the fund, was there anything that would justify them in a general liberality of the character that appears to have been widely expected in such cases; and, further, that the 'Form 2,' on which most of these applications were made, did not justify or invite such claims as have been in many cases submitted, or hold out any expectation that they would be granted. That Form only called for statements of loss other than in respect of house property, such as:—

"(*a*) Loss of occupation.
"(*b*) Injuries and disablement.
"(*c*) Loss of bread-winner.
"(*d*) Any other source of income not specified.

"It was added that 'it must be distinctly understood that no promise of aid is held out nor is any claim upon the grant secured by the fact that a form has been supplied and sent in.'"

10. The foregoing extracts refer to the disappointment which many persons felt who, having suffered loss by the earthquake, failed to obtain any assistance from the fund. A number of others who did receive assistance have expressed disappointment because what they received was not sufficient to restore the damage suffered. From time to time a disposition was manifested in complaints addressed to the Committee and in communications to the press, chiefly anonymous, to impute injustice and favouritism to the Committee. The Committee has always been most desirous to obtain particulars of cases in which it was considered that they had made excessive grants to some while denying sufficiency to others. They have had, as the reports show, a very great number of appeals on the latter ground from persons who thought they had not received enough. All of these have been most carefully scrutinised and reinvestigated.

11. The Committee consisted of the Governor, as Chairman, the Archbishop of the West Indies, as Vice-Chairman, the Honourable L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Auditor-General of Jamaica, the Right Reverend Bishop Collins, S.J., Vicar Apostolic in Jamaica, the Honourable A. H. Miles, I.S.O., Collector-General, the Honourable Colonel A. H. Pinnock, Member of the Legislative Council, G. P. Myers, Esq., Mayor of Kingston, Dr. Adrian A. Robinson, formerly Mayor of Kingston, the Reverend Jonathan Reinke, President of the Moravian Church in Jamaica, and Secretary of the Board of Education, C. E. de Mercado, Esq., a leading merchant and representative of the Jewish community, Emanuel X. Leon, Esquire, H. J. Rushie Grey, Esquire, Inspector of Poor for Kingston, and Mrs. Hugh Clarence Bourne, wife of the then Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, and formerly an Assistant Secretary in the Charity Organisation Society of London. In reporting the conclusion of the work of this Committee in administering the generous gifts of the Parliament and people of England, the Colonies, and other helpers, I think that I may confidently submit that this list of names is a sufficient guarantee that the intentions of the donors have been administered with the utmost possible efficiency, rectitude, and sympathy for distress available for such administrative duties in this island. The record of the Committee's work shows how onerous it has been, and I may say that some members of the Committee have devoted a quite extraordinary amount of labour in carrying out the task accepted by them.

I believe that your Lordship and the donors of the fund may be thoroughly

satisfied that the purpose of their generosity has been realised. I have spoken of the dissatisfaction of many of the sufferers by the earthquake with the amount of the assistance that the Committee could give them, and I can assure your Lordship that the inadequacy of the funds available to purposes for which they might have been legitimately and beneficially applied has been constantly and grievously present to the feelings of the Committee. All the money available, and much more, has been needed by persons who had no other means of helping themselves to regain something approaching to their former circumstances of security and comfort, and the money has been made to do a very great deal in meeting the needs of the situation.

12. With regard to allegations of excessive grants which have been vaguely made from time to time, I have, both privately and publicly, invited the designation of any such. A list of cases in which favour was alleged to have been shown, arising, as was represented, out of the unfairness of one member of the Committee, was furnished by one person in the Committee's employment who considered that his wife had received an insufficient grant. All of these cases were very carefully examined. In no case was there found to be any foundation whatever for the accusation of unfairness in the grant, or personal influence by the member of the Committee impugned. All the grants had followed the general principles and methods of assessment laid down by the Committee for their own guidance, whilst the positive statements made in support of the accusation were proved to be false. One other case of what was considered to be an excessive grant was brought to the notice of the Committee in response to the public request for information of such cases by a responsible resident, who stated that he intended to publish his letter to the Committee and their reply. A full reply was given, and I sent your Lordship a copy of the correspondence, but, so far as I am aware, the promised publication has not taken place.

13. The three chief classes of expenditure by the Committee were the restoration of houses, the provision of annuities and grants and loans to tradesmen. The Committee regarded the provision for widows and orphans as the first thing to be dealt with, and they have made such allowances as, though moderate in amount, will suffice to preserve from absolute destitution. The largest and most difficult part of their task was the allotment of building grants, which were given on the scale explained in the previous report of the Committee, and which ranged from one-tenth of the amount of the damage calling for repair to the full amount in the most necessitous cases. Through the careful administration of the Building Sub-Committee of the Committee, these grants have been made to effect what I cannot but consider an extraordinary amount of benefit in the rehabilitation of thousands of houses which otherwise would have remained practically uninhabitable. It may be said that the homes of the classes of Kingston residents whom the fund was intended to benefit have been placed by this fund in a habitable condition, and that those which have not so been placed are sufficiently provided for by the Earthquake Loan Fund. On the other hand, it must be understood that these residences as a rule have [? not] been restored to anything like their former condition. The grants and loans to tradesmen were dealt with after the claims of the two above-mentioned classes were practically settled, and they have, on the whole, been far from liberal.

It is satisfactory to know that a very substantial proportion of the commercial losses suffered through the fire will have been recouped by the payment of insurances. The grants made by the Committee covered a very small fraction of such losses, and wherever such grants were made they were subject to a condition of repayment if fire insurances should be recovered.

14. On behalf of the City of Kingston and the Island of Jamaica, I beg leave to express to your Lordship the very great indebtedness of this community to the liberality of the Imperial Government and of the other subscribers for necessary and substantial aid, and my conviction that the aid has been well and beneficially bestowed. I am sending communications corresponding with this despatch to the Lord Mayor of London and to the Mayors of the principal towns from which public subscriptions were sent to this fund, as well as to the Governors of sister Colonies and to "The Times" newspaper.

I have, &c.,

SYDNEY OLIVIER,

Governor.

Enclosure in No. 3.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE, 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

During the period under report the Committee has met in full Committee 41 times, making a total of 179, and the Building Committee has met on 96 occasions, besides which members have given up considerable time to attending numerous sub-committee meetings.

The following is a complete list of attendances and fees paid:—

——	Full.	Sub.	£ s. d.
H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., Chairman ...	139	—	—
His Grace the Archbishop, Vice-Chairman	127	—	—
Hon. L. J. Bertram	47	—	—
Mrs. Bourne	139	—	—
Right Reverend Bishop Collins	115	—	—
H. J. Rushie Gray, Esq.	172	72	125 9 6
E. X. Leon, Esq.	141	36	93 9 0
His Worship the Mayor of Kingston	155	88	—
Hon. A. H. Miles	80	—	—
C. E. deMercado, Esq.	41	—	—
Hon. Col. A. H. Pinnock	134	78	93 9 0
Reverend J. Reinke	155	35	97 13 0
Dr. A. A. Robinson	160	54	101 6 6
C. A. T. Fursdon, Secretary	173	—	—
Hon. Col. A. H. Pinnock, Acting Secretary	5	—	—
Total	—	—	511 7 0

The Committee suffered loss in the death of Dr. A. A. Robinson, formerly Mayor of Kingston, who was one of its most active members.

The work of the Committee diminished as the bulk of the applications were dealt with enabling reductions of the staff to be made from time to time, and at this date it consists of:—

C. A. T. Fursdon, Secretary.
R. L. Wood, Accountant.
C. J. Phillips, Office Clerk.
V. Delfosse, Clerk to Building Committee.
E. Agard, Building Inspector.

The Secretary was granted two months' leave of absence, during which time Colonel A. H. Pinnock carried on his duties.

Notice was given to vacate the office at 25 Charles Street, and the business of the Committee was transferred during the month of November to the office of the Loan Board in the Old Mico Buildings, Hanover Street.

The Committee has considered all cases of applications made to it, including a considerable number sent in after the advertised date in cases in which it was recognised that the delay had been caused by circumstances not entirely under the applicants' control.

They have also dealt with some 678 appeals, in some cases going into their merits two or three times, but they have found that the great majority of such complaints were received from persons who had failed to understand the principles adopted in dealing with them, so that they had been led to consider that they had been dealt with unfavourably as compared with others whose cases really fell into a different class.

In cases in which it was recognised that fresh facts placed before the Committee entitled the applicants to further consideration additional grants were made after careful investigation.

During the whole period 6,383 applications were placed before the Committee, 4,690 grants were made, aggregating £183,382 19s., whilst 1,693 applications were refused for reasons which are indicated in the first report of the Committee.

A complete list of names of persons to whom grants have been made, with the amounts granted, will be published in due course.

The buildings remaining on the Quebec lands at the date of the last report were sold, and the proceeds passed to the credit of the Committee.

A large number of tents left in the hands of the Committee were advertised for sale, but as there appeared to be no local demand for them they were shipped to London where they realized £314 5s. 11d. in aid of the funds of the Committee.

All allowances granted by way of temporary relief were discontinued on 30th June, and assistance was only continued to those persons who at the time of the earthquake were housed in the Verley Home, and are unable to provide themselves with shelter elsewhere.

The weekly contribution to the City Pauper Fund was discontinued when the last payment was made on 23rd September.

The Committee has made permanent provision by means of annuities for 102 adults and 270 children, at a total cost of £33,875 0s. 4d. The Colonial Government has undertaken the responsibility of paying these annuities through the office of the Loan Board, in consideration of the transfer of a capital sum arrived at on the principles of computation followed in the report of the Actuary, Mr. S. G. Warner, to whom the matter was referred through the Crown Agents, with an addition of five per cent. for administrative expenses. Any surplus that may remain in the fund so established after the expiry of all annuities is to be appropriated by law to some charitable purpose of a permanent character in the City of Kingston, provided that the municipal revenues of the City of Kingston are made chargeable with the payment of any annuities that may still be running, if and when the fund should actually become exhausted before the expiry of all annuities chargeable to it. The Committee recorded its opinion that a quinquennial investigation of the liabilities of the Annuity Fund in the hands of the Loan Board should be made, and any surplus released for immediate application to the purposes for which the ultimate surplus had been intended to be reserved.

The Building Committee has continued its labours, and has dealt with, to date, 1,223 cases as follows:—

Work done by the Committee—

557 contracts completed.
44 contracts in hand.
17 contracts to be given out.

Work done under their supervision—

573 contracts completed.
18 contracts in hand.
14 contracts to be given out.

In order to shelter certain persons who had been rendered homeless by the earthquake and for whom the Committee considered they should make provision, the premises known as Rose Lane Cottages were purchased from the Administrator-General for £175, and are being repaired.

These cottages have been vested in the Mayor and Council of Kingston for the use of persons of a class specially specified in the vesting deed, after they have served their purpose of providing homes for the persons mentioned above.

The Committee resolved that permanent provision should be made from the Assistance Fund for the payment of water rates on these premises.

A sum of £1,500 has been set aside towards helping in the reconstruction of the Verley Home, and it is hoped that the former inmates will once more be comfortably housed there.

The Assistance Committee has had the administration of £235,637 2s. 1d., full details of which, and of the expenditure to 30th November, will be found in Appendix A.

The Committee was dissolved by His Excellency the Governor as from the 30th November, 1908, and a smaller Committee is to be appointed to carry on any outstanding work connected with the Assistance Fund.

C. A. T. Fursdon,
Secretary, Assistance Committee.

30th November, 1908.

THE ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

SUMMARY of Financial Statement to 30th November, 1908.

DR.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To allocations unpaid	7,110	1	10	By Balance Assistance Fund in hands of Island Treasurer..	10,279	5	3
Advances for sewerage installations	709	17	10	Cash in hands of Secretary...	23	10	5
Bank of Nova Scotia overdraft	193	5	1		£10,302	15	8
Cr. balance	2,289	10	11	Cr. balance	2,289	10	11
	£10,302	15	8				
				To be collected—			
				Sale of lumber from Quebec camp ...	18	0	0
				Loans and advances ...	5,090	10	7
					£5,108	10	7

To accrue Interest to date from 30th September, 1908.

C. A. T. FURSDON,
Secretary, Assistance Committee.

APPENDIX A.

THE ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL Statement of Account for period 10th July, 1907, to 30th November, 1908.

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balances 10th July, 1907—							*By Purpose 1—*						
In hands of Crown Agents.	59,857	3	0				Cash Relief and Alimentary allowances ...	4,350	3	3			
In hands of Colonial Treasurer	11,682	19	9				Contribution to Pauper Fund ...	2,516	4	6			
In hands of Secretary Earthquake Relief Committee ...	6	15	3				Expenses Race Course refuge camp	467	4	5			
				71,546	18	0	Expenses Quebec refuge camp ...	207	12	7			
Imperial grant				150,000	0	0	Expenses collecting and storing tents	195	1	8			
Donations				2,394	7	7	Rent of tenement house (Hanover Street)	4	4	0			
Repayment of loans				1,614	16	8	Grants for clothing, etc.	107	2	2			
Refund from Military Authorities				2,216	16	5	Repairs to buildings Race Course	11	15	0			
Refund of advances through Public Works Department				169	6	7	Paid commission on sale of lumber ...	3	15	6			
Refund for cheque book ...				0	2	1	Paid pulling down buildings at Quebec camp ...	3	0	0			
Sale of Relief stores				782	12	3	Medical aid ...	11	19	0			
Sale of lumber, tiles, etc. ...				630	19	0					7,878	2	1
Rental and sale of tents ...				467	3	5	*Purpose 2—*						
Sale of office furniture ...				3	5	0	Artificial limbs ...	33	16	1			
Gain on bills of exchange ...				1,571	18	4	Annuities	37,267	2	6			
Interest				4,235	12	2					37,300	18	7
Bank of Nova Scotia overdraft				193	5	1	*Purposes 3 & 4—*						
Surplus cash				3	4	7	Restoration of houses				149,314	18	1
				£235,830	7	2	*Purpose 5—*						
							Grants and loans to tradesmen, etc.				26,850	9	11
							Carried forward ...				221,344	8	8

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...		221,344 8 8
Cost of administration—		
Paid office rent, office furniture, etc.	99 7 0	
Paid pulling down shed at 25, Charles Street ...	0 10 0	
		99 17 0
Bank of Nova Scotia interest on overdraft		7 13 11
Salaries, members' fees, audit, etc.		4,075 11 11
Balance in hands of Colonial Treasurer	10,279 5 3	
Balance in hands of Secretary ...	23 10 5	
		10,302 15 8
		£235,830 7 2

C. A. T. FURSDON,
Secretary, Assistance Committee.

24th December, 1908.

No. 4.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

SIR, Downing Street, 1 April, 1909.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th of March,* in which you transmitted a report by the Secretary of the Assistance Committee bringing the account of the administration of the funds provided in aid of the sufferers from the Kingston Earthquake up to the 30th of November last.

2. I have read your despatch and the report with much interest, and I wish to record my great satisfaction at the success which has attended the efforts of the Assistance Committee, and at the manner in which their work has been carried out.

3. I welcome the expression of your conviction that the aid given has been well and beneficially bestowed, and I am glad to see that, despite the great care which was devoted to the consideration of individual applications, the expenses of administration of the relief funds were comparatively trifling.

I have, &c.,
CREWE.

* No. 3.

EAST INDIA (CONTAGIOUS DISEASES) No. 1

(1898).

6

MEMORIAL

ADDRESSED TO THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

ON THE

SUBJECT OF THE MEASURES RECENTLY ADOPTED FOR DEALING WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 1-3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1898.

[C.—8892.] *Price* 1*d*.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Document.	Date.	From.	To.	Subject.	Page.
1	Letter ...	1 Feb. '98	Miss M. Gordon, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glasg.	The Secretary of State for India.	Forwards Memorial, signed by 73 registered medical women, on the subject of the Indian Cantonment Rules of 1897.	3
	Enclosure	...	...	...	Memorial.	3
2	Letter ...	23 Feb. '98	Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India.	Miss M. Gordon	Acknowledges letter and memorial.	8

No. 1.

Letter from Miss M. GORDON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., &c., to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, dated 1st February, 1898.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordship the enclosed Memorial, signed by seventy-three Registered Medical Women, practising in the United Kingdom and India, on the subject of the Indian Cantonment Rules of 1897, of which I respectfully ask your Lordship's consideration. Other signatures may arrive later from Medical Women in India, which will be forwarded to your Lordship in due course.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
MARY GORDON.

Signed on behalf of the Acting Committee—

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE BOYD, M.D., L.R.Q.C.P.I., 134, Harley Street, W.
MARY GORDON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P. & S. Glasg., 2, Douro Place, W.
I. M. MACDONALD, M.B., 47, Seymour Street, W.
JANE H. WALKER, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 62, Gower Street, W.C.
HELEN WEBB, M.B., L.S.A., 14, Nottingham Place, W.

Enclosure in No. 1.

MEMORIAL

ADDRESSED TO THE

RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON,

Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

We, the undersigned registered Medical Women, practising in the United Kingdom and in India, desire respectfully to protest against the measures recently enacted for dealing with Venereal Disease in the Indian Army (East India Contagious Diseases No. 6. 1897 C 8,538), and request permission to place before you the grounds on which we make this protest.

1.

The Cantonment Rules of 1897 cannot, in our opinion, be applied to venereal disease without resorting to methods degrading both to men and women, and which may in their execution lead to abuse and blackmail of the worst kind, and which are inconsistent with the restrictions so admirably laid down by your Lordship in Paragraph 11 of your Despatch of March 26th, 1897.

(*a*) In support of this point, we note that in the Cantonment Rules there is no definition of the "*primâ facie* grounds" on which medical officers may entertain the suspicion that any given person is diseased. Our conviction, supported by experience, is that any accusation of venereal disease, privately made by one person against another, can be so little depended upon that such testimony ought never to be permitted to form the basis of an inquiry possibly involving serious

16672—1000—5/98 Wt 2103 D & S 6 A 2

personal, social or legal consequences. In this connection we quote the statement of Lord Roberts to the Departmental Committee of 1893, that "soldiers seldom or never point out the woman who may have diseased them." We note that there is no legal means of confronting accuser and accused, and that the punishment which the rules provide for wilful false witness is only a nominal fine.

(*b*) Again, your Lordship laid down that no compulsory or periodical examination of women should be permitted. We admit that such compulsion may be considered relative rather than absolute, in that it allows to the persons denounced the option of leaving the Cantonment. This alternative, however, places those falsely accused on the horns of a cruel dilemma. If they remain, they must submit to examination, though possibly innocent even of immoral conduct; if they go, they must leave their homes, any means of honest employment they may have, and in the end fail to clear their characters.

(*c*) With regard to the frequency of medical examinations, we submit that the variations in the length of the incubation period in venereal disease, and of the latent periods following the primary manifestations in Syphilis, render any isolated examination insufficient to prove that a patient is not diseased. It is clear that a single examination would therefore in many cases have an entirely negative value, and that to detect disease with certainty, such an examination would have to be repeated at definite intervals. Thus, a woman who at the first examination might appear healthy would, in order to satisfy the medical officer that she was free from disease, have to be subjected to repeated examinations. That this is, indeed, the logical outcome of the recent legislation would appear to be shown by the fact that it has been considered necessary, for the "protection of the medical and other officers in the discharge of duties which the Rules impose upon them," to repeal the Cantonments Acts Amendment Act of 1895. Since this repeal, it is no longer illegal to enforce periodical and compulsory examinations, the very course which your Lordship, in the Despatch referred to above, forbade. It is to be feared that the removal of so fundamental a restriction may lead to the renewal of many of those irregular practices which followed the introduction of the Cantonment Rules of 1889.

2.

We urge that from the nature of venereal disease the legislation embodied in the Cantonment Rules cannot materially reduce its amount, and that the objections proved against previous methods apply equally to them. We would indicate the following practical points, which appear to render it impossible to class venereal diseases with other infectious and contagious diseases, for purposes either of prophylaxis, segregation or treatment.

(*a*) With respect to venereal disease, it lies to a large extent within the power of the individual to avoid infection. With other contagious diseases there is not the same power of voluntary escape.

(*b*) Whereas to prevent the spread of other contagious diseases only short, well-defined periods of isolation are necessary, the stamping out of venereal disease would demand a long and uncertain isolation, extending always over months, and often over years. Thus, in the case of the latter disease, an adequate detention would be impossible both on the score of expense and of accommodation, to say nothing of justice to the person detained. Again, other contagious diseases are as a rule easily recognised, rarely or with difficulty concealed, treatment is voluntarily sought, and no question of conduct or character is involved. These things are not true in the same degree of venereal disease. Other diseases can be cured and certified as cured within a comparatively short time, but in the case of venereal disease, in spite of all appearances of health, an individual may preserve the power of infecting others for months or years.

(*c*) With regard to the supposed benefit derived from the temporary removal to hospital of a proportion of those suffering from venereal disease, we ask leave to quote the remarks of the Army Sanitary Commission in their memorandum of December, 1893.—

> "It may be argued that the detention of a certain number of diseased women in Hospitals must *pro tanto* reduce the number of men affected, and so have a certain salutary influence, but on the other hand, a large reduction of the number of prostitutes might make the few remaining outside greater sources of danger than they otherwise would have been. This, however, is not a matter to be decided by mere theoretical considerations. We can deal only with the facts, and there was ample evidence in the course of the Indian Lock Hospital experience to show that a woman's passing a periodical examination was no guarantee that she might not communicate disease."

(*d*) As regards the possibility of ascertaining by the most careful and exhaustive examination whether any given person is or is not the subject of venereal disease (with the exception of those cases in which typical manifestations place doubt out of the question) our opinion entirely coincides with that of the Army Sanitary Commission mentioned above, and we believe an assertion either one way or the other to be extremely difficult. It is the result of the experience of many of us, after exceptional opportunities of examining women of all classes and conditions,

that it is practically impossible to say when any woman, who has once been affected with venereal disease, is free from all likelihood of infecting others either directly or indirectly. Under no circumstances would we permit ourselves to give certificates of health, such as Her Majesty's Government have in time past accepted, and which in other countries are still accepted, as satisfactory evidence of freedom from disease. Neither, for the same reasons, would we allow it to be understood that the fact of our ceasing to treat any patient, or of our discharging any patient from hospital, was equivalent on our part to a declaration that we considered such patient to be safe from the possibility of spreading disease by sexual intercourse.

3.

In comment on the arguments which have been brought forward in support of the legislation embodied in the new Cantonment Rules, we offer the following considerations :—

(*a*) Much stress has been laid on the occurrence among our soldiers returning from India of Syphilis in its most severe forms.* It is recognised in civil practice that after the symptoms have disappeared and the patient is able to return to his ordinary occupation, anti-syphilitic treatment must be persisted in for at least some months in order to prevent the further development of the disease. We are informed that a soldier suffering from Syphilis is treated in hospital until the symptoms disappear. He is then returned to duty without treatment until fresh symptoms occur, when he is re-admitted to hospital; and this may be repeated again and again, the interruptions of treatment extending over many consecutive months. If our information is correct, the absence of continued treatment would appear to account in some degree for the severity of many cases of the disease, and for the fact that so many men are liable to break down on active service.

We would therefore suggest that one of the first steps in checking both the severity and the spread of disease should be a systematic and prolonged treatment of the soldier. If such treatment were carried out with due regard to privacy, and with some attempt to impress upon the men the importance of their co-operation, we cannot believe that it would be impossible to secure the necessary attendance without in the majority of cases admitting them again and again to hospital.

(*b*) With regard to the prophylaxis of disease in the civil population, we believe that the practice of inducing patients to come voluntarily for treatment for a long period would be much more advantageous to themselves, to those with whom they may consort, and to future generations, than their compulsory detention for a few weeks in hospital without subsequent treatment. To this end out-door dispensaries should be numerous and well staffed.

(*c*) In view of the lack of uniformity and method in the statistics at present available, we suggest that it would be advantageous to initiate a system of detailed and uniform investigation concerning the variations in prevalence and malignity of disease in English regiments quartered abroad. We believe that some such system, widely carried out, would yield in a few years data of great value. We further suggest that such returns should refer to regiments as well as to stations.

4.

We are in favour of such legislation as would materially diminish the amount and severity of venereal disease, founded on the principle of making vice difficult, and, in a practical way, dishonourable to the troops.

(*a*) We suggest that there should be an organised and determined effort on the part of the Authorities to suppress the trade of prostitution in cantonments. With this view, we suggest that Rule 12 of the Cantonment Act of 1889 should be altered to —

"The Cantonment Authority *shall* prohibit (*a*) the keeping of a brothel, (*b*) the residence of a public prostitute,"

instead of "*may* prohibit" as it now stands, and that paragraph 13 be erased. In this connection, and in view of the fact that clandestine or non-professional prostitution continues to be a prominent cause of the spread of disease, we are entirely in agreement with the suggestions of the Army Sanitary Commission referred to in the latter part of paragraph 10 of the Despatch of March 26th, 1897, to the Government of India, viz. :—"We would also strongly advocate that the power of Commanding Officers should be as much enlarged as practicable in the direction of diminishing the temptation to young soldiers, by preventing women, for example, from coming about the lines after dusk, and also putting places out of bounds where soldiers are believed to have contracted disease."

* We note that in the list of serious cases of venereal disease furnished from Netley, quoted in Appendix III. of Lord Onslow's Committee, 10 out of 40 were cases of Gonorrhœa. We are aware that by the non-medical public Syphilis is regarded as the graver venereal disease, and indeed in its worst forms its gravity and its serious consequences to the next generation can hardly be exaggerated. At the same time Gonorrhœa is profoundly deleterious to the health of the nation at large. It is responsible for much permanent ill-health in both sexes, for many cases of sterility in married women, and it is the cause of much disease in women which is dangerous to life and necessitates the performance of major operations. We would therefore urge that this disease should receive no less careful and prolonged treatment than Syphilis.

(*b*) We suggest that moral character should be made an important element in the promotion of the individual, and in the bestowal of appointments; and that as regards a regiment or other military unit, a bad record in respect of venereal disease should diminish the chance of selection for honourable and honour-bringing service.

(*c*) As regards the physical care of the soldier, we suggest that every man on joining the Army should have it made clear to him that immorality will neither be countenanced nor excused, and that he is expected to live chastely. In this connection we desire to express our grateful recognition of the principles laid down in the recent General Order to the Army of the late Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir George White.

In presenting this Memorial we are animated by a desire to diminish sexual immorality, as well as to prevent and cure the resulting disease. We wish to emphasise that we can give no approval to any measures containing features of the old Contagious Diseases Acts, which were equally repugnant to our moral sense and to our scientific convictions.

MARY ACWORTH, M.D., Brux.; L.R.C.P. and S., Edin.

ANNIE M. S. ANDERSON, M.D., Lond.;
Assistant Physician, Clinical Hosp. for Women and Children, Manchester.

LOUISE APPEL, M.B., B.S., B.Sc. (Lond.):
44, Elgin Avenue, Maida Hill, W.

ELIZ. A. BAKER, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.

ROSA ELIZABETH BALE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh;
Formerly House Surgeon, Clapham Maternity Hospital, and Clinical Assistant, New Hospital for Women.

ELLEN MARGARET TINNE BERTHON, M.B., London;
Late Assistant Physician to Clapham Maternity Hospital.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M.D.,
Of Geneva University, New York, 1849; St. Bart's, an English Register, 1859; Consulting Physician of the New Hospital for Women.

LILIAN M. BLAKE, L.R.C.P. and S., 22, Greek St., Stockport.

ADELA BOSANQUET, L.R.C.P.I., L.M.; Dipl. State Med., 1883.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE BOYD, M.D., Brux.; L.R.C.P. and S.I.;
Surgeon to the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, London; late Surgeon to the Medical Home for Venereal Diseases of the National Vigilance Association.

A. HELEN A. BOYLE, L.R.C.P. and S. Ed.; M.D. (Brux.);
Address—3, Palmeira Terrace, Hove, Brighton;
Late Assist. Med. Officer, Claybury Asylum; late Clin. Asst., New Hospital for Women; late Senior Resident Med. Officer, Canning Town Med. Miss. Hospital; late Asst. Physician, Canning Town Med. Miss. Dispensary.

EDITH MARY BROWN, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.; M.D., Brux.;
Ludhiana, India.

GRACE ROSS CADELL, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.;
58, Queen Street, Edinburgh;
Physician to the Free Consulting Rooms for Women and Children, Leith.

DOROTHEA CAINE, M.B., Lond.;
Assistant Physician to Out-Patients' New Hospital for Women; Clinical Assistant, Out-Patient Department, Royal Free Hospital.

EVELINE A. CARGILL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and S.;
Medical Inspector to Waifs and Strays' Society; late Medical Officer, Portobello Road Provident Dispensary; late Assistant Anæsthetist New Hospital for Women.

MAUD MARY CHADBURN, M.B., Lond.;
Assistant Physician, New Hospital for Women, Euston Road.

ANNIE E. CLARK, M.D. and M.K. and Q.C.P.I.;
Physician to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women; Physician to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Children.

MARGT. C. DEWAR, M.B.C.M., Glasg.; L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edinb.; L.F.P. and S., Glasg.;
House Surgeon, Children's Hospital, Sheffield.

E. WINIFRED DICKSON, M.D., M.O.A. (R.U.I.), F.R.C.S.I.;
Gynæologist to the Richmond, Whitworth and Hardwicke (Govt.) Hospital; Assistant Master, Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.

ELIZA L. WALKER DUNBAR, M.D. (Zurich, 1873); L.K.Q.C.P. (1877, Jan.);
Medical appointments: Hon. Visiting Phy., Bristol Private Hospital for Women and Children, and Read Dispensary for Women and Children.
Private address—9, Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.

MARIAN ERSKINE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

F. E. TURLE EVANS.

ELLEN M. FARRER, M.B., B.S., Lond.;
Bhiwani, Punjab, India.

EMILY E. FLEMING, M.D., Lond.;
Late Medical Registrar, Royal Free Hospital; late Assistant-Physician, New Hospital for Women.

BEATRICE GARVIE, L.R.C.P. and S.E., &c.:
Medical Missionary, Rajputana, India; late Resident Doctor, Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women.

MARION GILCHRIST, L.L.A., M.B., C.M.
MARY GORDON, L.R.C.P., Edin.; L.R.C.S., Edin.; L.F.P. and S., Glas.;
Clinical Assistant, East London Hospital for Children, and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E.
EDITH E. GOODRICH, M.B., C.M.
HELEN M. GREENE, M.D. (Brux).; L.S.A. (Lond.);
65, Friargate, Derby.
SARAH GRAY, L.R.C.P. and S., Edin.;
Medical Examiner to Nottingham School Board; Hon. Medical Officer, Nottingham & Notts Convalescent Homes. 21, Regent Street, Nottingham.
JANET M. C. GRAY, L.R.C.P., S., Ed.;
Duchess of Teck Hospital, Patna, India.
MARY BAIRD HANNAY, M.B. and C.M.;
Medical Officer to the Islands of Flotta and Pharay, Orkney.
MARY JOSEPHINE HANNAN, L.R.C.P. and S.I.;
Honorary Medical Adviser to the Salvation Refuge House, Cardiff;
60, Park Place, Cardiff.
AGNES E. HENDERSON, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ed.); M.D. (Brux.);
Free Church of Scotland Medical Mission, Nagpur, C.P., India.
EMMELINE MABEL HENWOOD, L.S.A., Lond.,
General Practitioner (Triple Qualification.); Associate University College, Nottingham; Lecturer and Medical Examiner under the Nottingham School Board.
ELSIE MAUD INGLIS, L.R.C.P. & S.E.;
Medical Officer to St. Cuthbert's Parish Church; Gynæcologist to St. Ann's Dispensary.
ALICE NEVILLE VANCE JOHNSON, L.S.A.;
435, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
MABEL JONES, M.D. (Lond.);
3, Palmeira Terrace, Hove, Brighton;
Late House Surgeon, New Hospital for Women; late Asst. Anæsthetist, Royal Free Hospital; Late House Surgeon, Children's Hospital, Hull.
ARABELLA KENEALY, L.R.C.P., Watford, Herts.
ALICE J. S. KER, M.D. (Berne); L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.P. and S.E., and F.P., and S.G.;
Medical Officer to Female Staff of P.O.; Hon. Med. Officer, Birkenhead Lying-In Hospital; Hon. Med. Officer, Birkenhead Rescue Home;
94, Westbourne Road, Birkenhead.
LILY LENEY, M.D., Brux.; L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.;
Clinical Assistant, New Hospital for Women; late Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Canning Town Medical Mission Hospital.
OCTAVIA LEWIN, M.B., B.S., Lond.;
Assistant Anæsthetist and Clinical Assistant, Royal Free Hospital; Clinical Assistant at the Paddington Green Children's Hospital.
CONSTANCE E. LONG, M.D., Brux.; L.S.A., Lond.;
Resident Medical Officer, Baties Castle, Hawkhurst; late Resident Medical Officer, Battersea Branch of Clapham Maternity, and Dispensary for Women and Children, Battersea.
ANNIE MCCALL, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P., Ireland;
Director Clapham Maternity Hospital.
MARY SMITH, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.; L.F.P. and S., Glas.;
Visiting Physician, Clapham Maternity Hospital.
ISABELLA M. MACDONALD, M.B. (Lond.);
Physician New Hospital for Women, London; late Physician, Cama Government Hospital, Bombay.
JESSIE M. MACGREGOR, M.B., C.M., Ed.;
Registrar and Assistant to Extra Physicians, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Ed.
ALICE JANET MCLAREN, M.D., B.S. (London);
7, Newton Place, Glasgow;
Physician to the Dispensary of the Samaritan Hospital for Diseases of Women, Glasgow; Extra Physician to the Dispensary of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow.
AGNES MCLAREN, M.D.
MARGARET F. MACNAUGHTON, L.R.C.P. and S.E., L.F.P.S.G.
A. M. MACPHAIL, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edin.;
Medical Missionary, Madras.
KATHARINE M. N. MAGUIRE, B.Ch. M.D.
ELIZABETH MARGARET PACE, M.D., London;
Gynæcologist, Behahonston Dispensary of Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow; Assistant, Lock Hospital, Glasgow.
AGATHA PORTER, L.R.C.P. and S.E., &c.;
Late Resident Assistant Medical Officer, Chorlton Union Hospitals, Withington, near Manchester.
FLORENCE ADA ROBINSON, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.
MARGARET M. SHARPE, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.;
32, Beaumont Street, W.
MARIA SHARP, L.S.A., M.D., Brux.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Bharad Bhartiya Samaj
on 24 February, 2020

AMY SHEPPARD, M.B.;
Assistant Physician (Out-Patients), New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, London.
MARY S. P. STRANGMAN, L.R.C.P. and S.I., L.M.R. and P.
MARY D. STURGE, M.D. Lond.;
Birmingham;
Late Resident Med. Officer, New Hospital for Women; late Resident Med. Officer, South Tottenham Fever Hospital.
CAROLINE STURGE, M.B.;
96, Sloane Street, S.W.;
Late House Surgeon, Clapham Maternity Hospital; Senior Medical Officer, Battersea Branch of Clapham Maternity Hospital.
ELIZABETH A. TENNANT, L.M. and L.R.C.P.I., L.M. and L.R.C.S.I.;
Physician to St. Catherine's Alms Houses, Dublin; and Physician to St. Catherine's School, Dublin.
LILLIAS THOMSON, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.
CATHERINE JANE URQUHART, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M.;
31, Lauder Road Grange, Edinburgh, Scotland;
Visiting Physician, Jewish Dispensary, High Riggs, Edinburgh; Visiting Physician, 92, Causewayside, Edinburgh; late House Physician, Women's Hospital, Grove Street, Edinburgh.
ALICE M. UMPHERSTON, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ed. and Glas.);
Lecturer on Physiology, University of St. Andrews.
JANE HARRIETT WALKER, M.D., Brux.; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.:
Physician to the New Hospital for Women, London.
MABEL E. WEBB, M.B.
HELEN WEBB, M.B., Lond.; L.S.A.;
14, Nottingham Place, London, W.;
Out-Patient Physician to the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, N.W.; Consulting Physician to St. Katherine's Refuge Home, 177, Drummond Street, N.W.
HELEN M. WILSON, M.D. (Lond.);
381, Glossop Road, Sheffield.
SARA E. WHITE, M.B., B.Sc. (London).
LUCIE WHITBY, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.;
16, Unwin Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W.
LILIAS FRAZER NASH, L.R.C.P. and S., Ed.; L.F.P. and S., Glas.;
Medical Officer to the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, Hackney; late Resident Medical Officer, New Hospital for Women, and of Dispensary for Women, Haiderabad, Scinde.
MARY E. PAILTHORPE, M.B., Lond.;
Senior Physician, Victoria Hospital, Benares, N.W.P., India.

No. 2.

Letter from ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to MISS M. GORDON, dated 23rd February, 1898.

MADAM,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st February, and to acquaint you in reply that the Memorial which you forward, signed by yourself and other registered medical women, on the subject of the Indian Cantonments Act and Regulations, has been laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.